Daily Report

Latin America

FBIS-LAT-91-139
Friday
19 July 1991

Daily Report
Latin America

FBIS-LAT-91-139 19 July 1991

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

First Ibero-American Summit Opens in Guadalajara 1
Salinas Speaks at Opening *[Mexico City TV]* 1
Argentina's Menem Speaks *[Mexico City TV]* 2
Bolivia's Paz Speaks *[Mexico City TV]* 3
Brazil's Collor Speaks *[Mexico City TV]* 4
Chile's Aylwin Speaks *[Mexico City TV]* 5
Colombia's Gaviria Speaks *[Mexico City TV]* 6
Cuba's Castro Speaks *[Havana Radio]* 7
Dominican Republic's Balaguer Speaks *[Santo Domingo Radio/TV]* 8
El Salvador's Cristiani Speaks *[Mexico City TV]* 9
Nicaragua's Chamorro Speaks *[Mexico City TV]* 10
Panama's Endara Speaks *[Mexico City TV]* 11
Paraguay's Rodriguez Speaks *[Asuncion TV]* 12
Peru's Fujimori Speaks *[Mexico City TV]* 13
Portugal's Cavaco Speaks *[Mexico City TV]* 14
Spain's Gonzalez Speaks *[Madrid Radio]* 16
Spain's King Juan Carlos Speaks *[Madrid Radio]* 17
Uruguay's Lacalle Speaks *[Mexico TV]* 17
Venezuela's Perez Speaks *[Mexico City TV]* 18
Castro Grants Interview *[Mexico City TV]* 19
Castro's Activities 18 Jul *[Havana TV]* 20
Cuban Issue Not on Agenda *[AFP]* 20
Argentine President on Cuba *[Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* 21
Gonzalez on Cuban Democracy *[Madrid EFE]* 21
Collor Meets Fidel Castro *[Rio de Janeiro TV]* 22
Aylwin, Castro Discuss Relations *[AFP]* 22
Chile Resumes Relations With Cuba *[Santiago Radio]* 23
Aylwin Receives Fidel Castro *[Santiago Radio]* 23
Gaviria Confirms Ties With Cuba *[Madrid EFE]* 23
Gonzalez, Castro, Salinas Meet *[Madrid EFE]* 24
Spanish Premier on Cuba *[Madrid EFE]* 24
Spain To Give Paraguay Support *[Asuncion NOTICIAS 13 Jul]* 25
Collor on Nuclear Treaty, Summit *[Mexico City TV]* 25
Argentina, Brazil Sign Nuclear Treaty *[Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]* 25
Guadalajara Chamber of Commerce Head Interviewed *[Mexico City TV]* 26

CARIBBEAN

Cuba

Havana Notes G-7 Pressure on Gorbachev *[Havana TV]* 28
Brazilian Minister, Education Delegation Arrives *[Havana TV]* 28
Meets With Castro *[Havana TV]* 28

CENTRAL AMERICA

El Salvador

Rebel Station Views Central American Summit *[Radio Farabundo Marti]* 29
END Criticizes Declaration *[Radio Venceremos]* 29
Roundup of Army-Rebel Clashes 12-15 Jul *[LA PRENSA GRAFICA 13 Jul, etc]* 29

Honduras

Bodyguard of Armed Forces Commander Shot 16 Jul *[Mexico City NOTIMEX]* 30

Nicaragua

Agenda of FSLN National Congress Outlined *[BARRICADA 17 Jul]* 30
Government To Attend *[Panama City ACAN]* 32
Leadership Selection Viewed *[BARRICADA 14 Jul]* 32
Changes in Statutes Proposed *[BARRICADA 17 Jul]* 33
Participants Noted *[BARRICADA 16 Jul]* 33
Mexican Leaders To Attend *[Mexico City NOTIMEX]* 34

Panama

Truckers' Associations Block Free Zone Area *[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 18 Jul]* 34
Former Deputy Sentenced to 18 Months in Jail *[EL PANAMA AMERICA 16 Jul]* 35

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

'Text' of Argentine-Uruguayan Joint Declaration *[EL PAIS 11 Jul]* 36

Bolivia

Special Antinarcotics Force Commanders Replaced *[EL DIARIO 18 Jul]* 37
Former Prosecutor Arrested in DEA Operation *[La Paz Radio]* 37
Alert for Attacks Placed on Public Services *[La Paz TV]* 38
Government To Close Agricultural, Mining Banks *[La Paz TV]* 38

Brazil

Collor Discusses Integration, Other Issues *[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 17 Jul]* 38

Chile

Party Asks Government To Pardon FPMR Members *[Santiago TV]* 39

Colombia

Chile's Aylwin Visits, Signs Economic Agreements *[Bogota TV]* 39
Moncada Reportedly New Medellin Cartel Kingpin *[AFP]* 40
Security Officer Removed From Active Service *[Mexico City NOTIMEX]* 40

Peru

Foreigners Advised To Move to Urban Centers 40
Fujimori Comments *[Tokyo TV]* 40
Kidnapping Reported *[AFP]* 41
Minister Reports on Aircraft Shooting by Police *[Lima TV]* 41
Labor Ministry Rejects Strike Called by Union *[Lima TV]* 42
Netherlands in Support Group; Donates $20 Million *[EL COMERCIO 13 Jul]* 42

Guyana

President Hoyte Visits U.S., Jamaica *[CANA]* 42
Drug Cooperation Agreement Signed With UK *[CANA]* 42

Suriname

NDP Claims Election of Officials Illegal *[Paramaribo Radio]* 43

First Ibero-American Summit Opens in Guadalajara

Salinas Speaks at Opening

PA1807235591 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 2104 GMT 13 Jul 91

[Speech by Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari at the opening session of the first Ibero-American summit, at the Cabanas Cultural Institute in Guadalajara, Mexico—live]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: On behalf of all Mexicans and their government, I welcome you to Mexico, an Ibero-American land. Today, our kinship of spirit finds an unknown expression in this summit, which at the same time constitutes principles of opportunities to face a world in the midst of transformation. We seek improvement in our surroundings and believe that together our possibilities of improving are greater. Perhaps, this vast arena, the product of the will of each one of you, will point to the new path to recognize each other and appreciate our future together.

The wealth or vastness of our natural resources no longer determine the status of nations. Neither is military might linked as in the past to progress in commerce, finances, and technology. The lesson of our times has been to join efforts to create competitiveness, which, as we know, is never fixed in the profile of nations. It is molded by fostering talent and encouraging social creativity. It is consolidated through partnership instead of isolation. In these times of change, we are aware of the risks: world uncertainty, the shortage of capital, the link between poverty and ecological deterioration, the threat of drug trafficking to the security of states, and above all, the attraction of other regions in the post cold war era could relegate our region to a secondary strategic position. The population dynamics, a challenge of quantity, diminishes our efforts, and the crisis leaves us the added legacy of a reduction in the quality of what has already been built by previous generations.

We are also clear about our purposes: to be integrated and sovereign; to be competitive while at the same time promoting justice and equality; and to assimilate into our culture the growing interdependence of the world and to strengthen it. That is why we face the world with confidence. We know that the past, the same as history, constitutes a record, not an agenda. Action alone changes things. Our peoples are demanding clear and lasting progress. To respond to them, we are not seeking uniformity in policies, as we would be denying the necessary plurality.

The Ibero-American region, however, shows general trends, independent of their government's ideological origin. The economies open up, the state undergoes reforms, politics are democratized, justice is implicitly proposed, private investment is promoted, we integrate within our own countries and with the rest of the world, and productive sectors are modernized. Genuine transformations, those entailing ways of thinking, take time and we must give them time. With a view to the domestic arena, politics constitute the sole instrument to build the consensus mandated by our efforts and give changes the opportunity to show their virtues.

With a view to the region, the democratic commitment of the continent will also be the one to envision subregional ties with tolerance and respect, which will take place among economic zones and will open Europe to Latin Americans and Latin America to Europeans. The new agreements in the southern part of the continent, in Central America, and toward the North, on the part of Mexico, are of major significance for our future. They do not consitute centrifugal forces of our yearning for unity. We can welcome these new agreements that seek to unite capabilities without becoming isolated, and to hold talks, as we are doing today, on common matters to take advantage of that which makes us different. We must congratulate each other for the spirit of tolerance and take advantage of our commitment to respect among men and nations, a legacy of Benito Juarez and the essence of international law.

Ibero-American heads of state, we have no time to just contemplate the past or have reservations, thereby risking the future with happenstance. Instead, we have many specific tasks to perform. We must communicate better with each other; open the Ibero-American forums without bureaucracy to allow for an exchange of ideas and goods; weave the network of integration, which also entails internationalization; and expand political agreements that contribute to the transition at the end of the century. Without this, our action rather than being an element of unity will be a factor of further frustration and discouragement.

The cultures that comprise our Ibero-American culture are either the common tools of those who accept the challenge of the world or a historic trap for those who escape its challenges. Our challenge is not that we risk regional disintegration, but that we fail to take advantage of our resources and opportunities. In the face of our urgent needs, this situation would be intolerable. That is why we must extract from the experience of our communities the commitment to show solidarity with those who are in greatest need and to transform a paternalist and proprietary state into the just and solidaristic state required by our people.

That is the culture of dignity that brings individual realization and communal fraternity into harmony, which ensures true change without losing our many exceptional characteristics. Then we will be able to tear down the hardest and yet the most important wall, that of inequality within our societies. Few regions in the world like ours are as certain of their identity. I quote: We already have a starting force. Nation and culture coincide in Ibero-America. That is what Mexican writer Carlos Fuentes tells us, and it is a culture that we created together and that binds us: Indian, European, African, and, above all, mestizo. It is a culture that talks of nature and world problems. Our culture is universal. It would

suffice to imagine the world without our presence to greatly impoverish it. Without us, the world would lose versatility and viability. We are not something added to the world, but a fundamental part of its complex tapestry, and we can contribute to making it better for our peoples and nations. Thank you for coming to Mexico. Thank you for encouraging the new fire of our Ibero-America. [applause]

Argentina's Menem Speaks

PY1907013491 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 2110 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Speech by Argentine President Carlos Saul Menem at the opening session of the first Ibero-American summit, at the Cabanas Cultural Institute in Guadalajara, Mexico—live]

[Text] Mr. President of the United Mexican States; Messrs. Presidents; Your Majesty King Juan Carlos I of Spain; UN Secretary General; OAS Secretary General; ladies and gentlemen, and brothers and sisters:

We have come to solemnly celebrate five centuries of American coexistence, inspired by a sense of solidarity and growing integration. We have come free of regional mistrust, domestic disagreements, and parochial points of view. We want to step into the year 2000 free of the colonialist traces that characterized the 19th century, free of nuclear threats, free of drug trafficking, without a degraded environment, without an outrageous gap between the rich and the poor. In sum, without any type of shortcomings, and enjoying cooperation and integration. Nobody can stand by with folded arms if they remember the great captains of the American revolution such as Morelos, Bolivar, San Martin, Artigas, O'Higgins, Morazan, Abreu Lima, Jose Marti, Manuel Ugarte, Jose Vasconcelos, Eugenio Maria Hostos, Haya de la Torre, Romulo Betancourt, Getulio Vargas, and Juan Peron, among others. We must tread the path of history and follow the example set by the world, a world that institutionalizes great international blocs, that eliminates absurd frontiers, that astutely and intelligently seeks new paradigms.

Today, here, and now our America represents what it does. Our cause is the struggle and efforts made in search of integrated economies, single-customs tariffs, industrial cooperation, a single currency, a common citizenship, the coordination of banking systems, cooperation, the harmonization of our armed forces, a greater cultural and scientific exchange, and the broadening of our markets.

Unity is an arduous flag that is not just given away but rather conquered with imagination and courage, and which is in step with the rest of the world. Within this context, President George Bush has launched the so-called Initiative for the Americas, which has created an obvious expectation throughout Latin America. The mere possibility of reaching a comprehensive agreement that would join the three Americas in a gigantic industrial and commercial integration project is obviously welcomed, as long as equality between the states prevails and the benefits of such a formidable partnership result in shared benefits. We, Americans, have taken a path that has proved difficult many times but never have we lost sight of the goal of integration. We have trod a long path in this direction through subregional or bilateral organizations, through organizations such as the Latin American Integration Association, the Andean Pact, the Economic Commission for Latin America, or the Latin American Economic System. Further south, always bearing this integration process in mind, Argentina—with Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay—has created the Mercosur [Common Market of the South] in order to materialize the desire for unity. Not a unity that perpetrates poverty and backwardness, not a unity that will only unite misery and neglect, but rather a unity that may be productive, that may do away with the false sovereignty of hunger, isolation, and anachronism to enhance the sovereignty of common growth.

The third millennium will witness the unprecedented phenomenon of our economies integrated, of our markets growing probably at a perfectly parallel rate. The agenda is varied and requires an incredible amount of creativity and effort: drug trafficking with its frightening effects and political, economic, social, and moral implications; the depredation of the environment that is not only reflected in the natural ecology but, what is even worse, in the damage caused to a human ecology, which starts destroying the Latin American family with neglect, and material and spiritual poverty; the commercial discrimination against our products and the difficulties we have to overcome for equal access and to fully compete in new markets; the need to reorganize our states with the purpose of eliminating hyper-bureaucratic inefficiencies and administrative corruption; more cunning ways of motivating and channeling the innumerable private initiatives of people currently suffocated by centralism, regulations, lack of opportunities, and political and social underdevelopment; the foreign debt burden and the means to ease it through more trade and genuine investments that, in turn, should be safeguarded with political and economic stability. In view of these challenges, speeches, brilliant phrases, and mere intentions are useless. What is even more pitiful, we cannot defend ourselves by putting the blame on others. Such complaints only represent the resignation of the defeated; such complaints only represent an explanation from those who feel beaten.

Regardless of our tragedies, our sores, our ancestral sorrows, what is being tested today is our own capacity to do things, to create, to coexist, to be ourselves without disguises, free of absurd fashions, free of inferiority complexes. For God's sake, free of inferiority complexes, looking at ourselves in the mirror of the world but without losing our own identity, our own face, our own irreplaceable personality. Each and every one of our people, of our nations, is urging us to speed up our step,

to make haste, to reap the inheritance of five centuries of faith and hope so that they may never again experience years of solitude or sorrow, because we do not seek to live off our heroic inheritance but rather aspire to live for our heroic inheritance, for those who in the future will wonder how generous and intelligent we were at this magnificent meeting which we are opening today.

The great Spanish philosopher Ortega y Gasset said in Argentina once: Argentine citizens, get on with it. Latin American brothers, Ibero-American brothers, get on with it to build a much happier world for our people and future generations. May God bless you. Thank you very much. [applause]

Bolivia's Paz Speaks

PY1907022291 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 2118 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Speech by Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora at the opening session of the first Ibero-American summit, at the Cabanas Cultural Institute in Guadalajara, Mexico—live]

[Text] Thank you very much, President Salinas de Gortari. Most esteemed Chiefs of State and Government, Mr. Secretary General of the United Nations, Messrs. Representatives of International Organizations, Your Majesty the King of Spain, symbol of the heritage of the Ibero-American community:

How can we recall, analyze, or summarize five centuries of common history in just a few minutes? Thus, I will simply share with you a thought and five proposals.

We have arrived on this hospitable Mexican soil to take an honest look at our realities and to voice our hopes. Thus, we have not come to call history to account but to seek reconciliation with it so that we will be able to take an honest and positive approach to the future.

To find our way through the labyrinth of these past 500 years, we must find the key spot in this process, the key development capable of explaining and giving a meaning to everything that happened. This key development, if I am allowed to say so, was the technological defeat experienced by the peoples of this region when the two worlds met.

As has always been the case, the high technology of those days imposed a new order in every field of action. We must, however, also acknowledge that the old world brought to our lands some of its knowledge and culture, thus opening up new prospects for growth and development.

This harsh but realistic admission allows us to interpret history correctly: Initial technological defeat caused the schism that has been growing over the years and has become the main characteristic of the contemporary division between those who control knowledge and those who do not have it.

No matter what we call what we have been through, the fact is that we have lived through it, and it would have been meaningless for our peoples to commemorate this fifth centennial and for us to gather at this table unless we were prepared to recover and make future use of the positive heritage while reversing the negative effects of what has happened over these five centuries.

Thus, in 1492 the technological defeat led to, among other things, an environmental upheaval. The man-nature balance that the aboriginal cultures of these regions had wisely established was broken. In fact, from that point on, we have been accomplices, therefore equally responsible, for the depredation of the environment that prevails today.

This shared responsibility must lead us to devise a program of joint efforts capable of awakening a healthy awareness of the environment.

All parties involved must recognize that a subordinate and unfair integration dictated by world trade and economy has been developing throughout these 500 years. The goods flowing from the Americas to Europe fueled the international trade of those days, but because the profits from this trade were not used to finance our development, for us there was only growing stagnation.

I come from a nation of marked Indian heritage, which indelibly brands our country as well as other countries of the region. Thus, one of the unavoidable issues at this meeting is the Indian problem that, in my opinion, dates back as far as the so-called discovery of the Americas. This problem is still around because the Indian peoples bore the brunt of the technological defeat, the environmental upheaval, and the economic and commercial stagnation.

There was a technological defeat but there was also a cultural resistance that gave rise to the rich mixture of blood that characterizes and honors our Ibero-American community. This mixture of the original Indian seed with the original Iberian seed throughout our history explains the diversity of types of our people, the variations of our language and culture, and the variety of our approaches to work and survival.

This, however, should not free us from the common responsibility of using this diversity to bind us together in solidarity on which to build and develop this community within the international scenario.

Your Majesty the King and Your Excellencies Chiefs of State and Government, having briefly stated this bold thought, I will now list my five proposals. Just one for each century.

The first one is to reverse the historical technological defeat by making the technological know-how necessary for the fulfillment of the peoples' basic rights to health, education, nutrition, and housing available to humankind at large.

My second proposal is to draw up a common program that, above and beyond a passive protection of the environment, would allow the proper and manageable use of our natural resources while guaranteeing our peoples' right to development.

For this we must institute a historic environmental hiatus that, regardless of the interests at stake, would stop the perverse depredation of the environment and our resources.

My third proposal, aimed at changing the negative trend toward economic stagnation, is to free international markets and to substantially increase the flow of investments to countries of this community in order to bring them into the commercial and economic mainstream, thus guaranteeing our peoples' right to work and to improve their standards of living.

Fourth, I propose the establishment of an Ibero-American fund for the development of Indian people that is capable of helping to solve the burning problems of aboriginal peoples without resorting to the reservation approach or to any other paternalistic method of compensation.

Fifth and last: Along the lines of the proposal of His Majesty King Juan Carlos and taking into account that historically and culturally we are a close-knit community, I propose that we establish proper and permanent mechanisms for communication, consultation, mutual solidarity, and for relaying our initiatives to the rest of the international community.

Within the new framework of international relations that is being proposed, the winners will not necessarily be the strongest or the most able, but rather those who are willing to place strength and ability at the service of solidarity.

Your Majesty the King, Your Excellencies Chiefs of State and Government, Bolivia hopes that this thought and these five proposals will be shared by our community, this community that, under the common sign of [words indistinct]. God bless our Ibero-American community. Thank you, honorable gentlemen. [applause]

Brazil's Collor Speaks

PY1907003691 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 2128 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Speech by Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello at the opening session of the first Ibero-American summit, at the Cabanas Cultural Institute in Guadalajara, Mexico—live, in Portuguese with superimposed translation into Spanish]

[Text] Mr. President of the United States of Mexico; Your Majesty; Messrs. Ibero-American Chiefs of State and of Government; Messrs. observers, ladies, and gentlemen.

As representatives of the Ibero-American peoples, we have gathered here in Guadalajara, surrounded by fraternal Mexican hospitality, to reflect on these times fraught with swift and deep changes, about our historic commitments, about our common objectives, about the bonds that tie us together [words indistinct].

I enthusiastically accepted President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's invitation to this meeting, assured that it would give birth to new developments in contemporary international relations.

Messrs. Presidents, Ladies, and Gentlemen: When the West discovered the Americas, man's concept of the universe and himself changed radically. The world's frontiers ceased to be fearsome and became an open field of infinite possibilities for human adventure. This continent has always been the symbol of the quest for a better, more prosperous, more just world, and this was the main attraction for the best people from all parts of the world who came here to build their future.

We were born under the sign of hope and determination. These key characteristics, together with cultural and historic ties, will bond us together forever and set us apart in the community of nations.

This is the proper time to jointly reflect on the role that Ibero-American countries can and must play in this reorganizational stage of the international macrostructure, which will change life on the planet during the next millennium.

Although we can foresee the building of a more prosperous, unified, and fair world where universal peace will prevail, we should not underestimate the threats to the budding new international order.

We are especially concerned over the possibility that the end of ideological bipolarity will mark the beginning of a new kind of bipolarity that will divide the world into rich and developed nations—owners of both capital and technology—and those other nations that, lacking capital and access to advanced knowledge, will be unable to change their tragic social status quo.

If we want to build a peaceful and politically stable world, we must face with realism and solidarity this enormous problem of the growing schism between Northern and Southern countries.

We know that the cold war's end is not enough in itself to guarantee the establishment of a more satisfactory system for peace and security. The United Nations must play an important role in this process by organizing a broad debate aimed at doing away with obsolete systems of the power balance in international relations, keeping in mind the supremacy of international law.

We claim an active role in this process because our identity is based on 500 years of common history that endows us with the necessary cohesion to take an independent stand on the international scenario.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have come to Guadalajara to celebrate the past that welds us together, reaffirms our identity, and confirms our community. We also are proclaiming our commitment to the future in keeping with the dynamics of history. We are proud of our traditions, but we are equally open to renewal and dialogue that can exclude no one.

We have been staunchly rebuilding a pluralist democracy, frequently amid serious political, economic, and social crises. We are modernizing and opening up our economies, striving to make them more competitive. We are participating in varying degrees, but with the same objective, in regional and subregional integration efforts. We share interests on key international issues: protection of human rights, sustained development, the strengthening of democratic institutions, the establishment of clear-cut and nondiscriminatory multilateral rules for international trade, the flow of capital, and the transference of high technology.

I am certain that in this ever-increasing, more interdependent world Ibero-American countries will find effective methods for developing a growing cooperation without having to set up new institutional mechanisms.

Mr. President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Messrs. Presidents, Your Majesty, ladies and gentlemen: In his letter to a Jamaican gentlemen in 1815, Bolivar described us as a small human race seeking to express the identity that would give birth to the driving force that would shape the history of the independent Americas.

This small human race, born of mixed blood, is meeting today in Guadalajara with its Iberian half. Together we will reactivate the drive that in the past gave us strength to build a new world, that in the present shapes our renewed image, and that in the future will serve our common quest for transformation and full participation in the process of changes that today's world is undergoing.

May God help us in this endeavor. Thank you. [applause]

Chile's Aylwin Speaks

PY1907032291 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 2202 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Speech by Chilean President Patricio Aylwin at the opening session of the first Ibero-American summit, at the Cabanas Cultural Institute in Guadalajara, Mexico—live]

[Text] President of the United Mexican States; Your Majesty Juan Carlos I; Messrs. Presidents; UN Secretary General; representatives of international organizations, ladies, and gentlemen:

The representatives of numerous countries have gathered in this generous Mexican nation. We belong to a community that is about to celebrate five centuries of shared history, a common history that has given our values and culture a distinctive seal. We are also a community that, because it has a living tradition, can jointly strive for the future we aspire to.

Our origin marked the beginning of the modern world, a period that universalized history, thus linking the future of all mankind. At the end of the 20th century, we are experiencing the culmination of a global integration process that began at the end of the 16th century.

Nowadays, more than at any of the great moments of these five centuries that have elapsed, more than in the era of discoveries or national revolutions, Latin America actively participates in major world developments. The first one is the incredible progress made by the cause of liberty. Democracy is consolidated throughout the world as the system capable of expressing the freedom of each human being. What great satisfaction the heads of state elected by the popular vote of the people feel as we meet here today. Our people are the ones who govern. This community, together with others, has drafted a map for freedom and democracy in the world that is guaranteed by our unity. However, everyone should be well aware that freedom will only prevail if fair conditions are created. This entails the urgent challenge of knocking down the barrier that poverty represents, thus winning dignity for our countries' inhabitants. This dignity means granting everyone access to the benefits of modernization, as well as providing modern values that imply respect for the human being and the environment, so that it may entail not only improving living standards but also preserving the quality of life. This is the great goal that should define our tools in the scenario emerging with the creation of a new international order.

At the end of this century our community will be a zone with more than 500 million inhabitants distributed across two continents and three oceans. We have a great variety of natural resources, some of the largest waterways, the largest and most varied biological reserves; we have great human resources currently devoted to producing intelligence. We share a human, natural, and cultural patrimony that allows us to join and participate in the deep-rooted technical and economic changes taking place in the modern world. However, these changes must be carried out jointly. This is why if Spain and Portugal were to exclusively look toward the EC and if Latin America were to remain engrossed in continental autarchy, or in a backward Third World attitude, the chances our community has to enrich international relations would be irrelevant.

The struggle for economic growth in which we are engaged also requires scientific and technological development in order to add intelligence to our natural products, to make our public and private activities more efficient, to start new production and service lines, as well as to definitely abandon a type of development that does not even respect the natural or human ecology. We are responsible for the preservation of the world environment, which demands a worldwide accord, and also for the environmental crisis that is already knocking on

our front door. It would take too long to mention examples of this crisis that we all know very well.

We are also responsible for the great social shortcomings that affect our people, especially our children and youths. The Ibero-American community, because it is rich as a whole, is also a reality open to the world. It seeks to be and is a community with a universal desire to serve. It is also an economic development agent, an exchange and cooperation agent, a bridge between the great economic blocs that are emerging, and a guarantee for a multilateral system based on comparative advantage, on fair and open regulation. Therefore, the Ibero-American community is capable of actively contributing to designing the new international order based on shared development, fair international relations, and the strengthening and renovation of the UN system to promote and preserve peace, as well as helping to build a new international ecological order. These are some of the great enterprises we wish to undertake. We strongly believe in Ibero-American cooperation with international organizations. We believe that the increasingly interdependent world will be able to tackle and solve its problems within these organizations. For this we must renew and strengthen the multilateral and regional organizations—especially the United Nations—by granting them the means to anticipate, prevent, and solve conflicts, combat extreme poverty, design sustainable economic and social development strategies, and, above all, defend democracy. Thank you very much. [applause]

Colombia's Gaviria Speaks

PA1907001091 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 2137 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Speech by Colombian President Cesar Gaviria Trujillo at the opening session of the first Ibero-American summit, at the Cabanas Cultural Institute in Guadalajara, Mexico—live]

[Text] Mr. Carlos Salinas de Gortari, president of the United Mexican States; Your Majesty King Juan Carlos of Spain; Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations; Messrs. Presidents and Heads of State; Messrs. Representatives of International Organizations:

The presidents of the Ibero-American community of nations are meeting today for the first time. This is a historic meeting. Not only are we beginning to commemorate, as we should, the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' historic feat, but today, in this building, we are creating new opportunities for dialogue among the peoples who share a common background, and more importantly, a common destiny.

Before the discovery of America, the world was only half of what it is today. Thanks to the boldness of Columbus and the conviction of their majesties the Catholic monarchs, the planet acquired all its dimensions and revealed all its potential. It was the meeting of two worlds to build a single and much better world, which was not free from violence and conflict but did give rise to unimaginable horizons of knowledge, prosperity, and progress for humankind. This is what all Ibero-Americans must commemorate.

This meeting coincides with a period of time that I would describe as the era of perplexity. Everything that was unimaginable just a few years ago has suddenly come true. Every day we amaze ourselves over a new development that confirms the unstoppable advancement toward a new world order. Those who only knew the language of cannons and megatons are today talking the language of cooperation and solidarity. Those who lived under the darkness of the eternal dictatorships are today dancing over destroyed walls to the beat of democracy. Those who have abused the use of force are today abiding by reason and international law.

In sum, it would appear that just as we prepare to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the discovery of the New World, humankind is finally working to build a new world. Even though there is reason to be optimistic about the future of humankind, we cannot let euphoria lead us to believe that the difficulties have been put behind us. Old problems have been left behind, but many new problems, which were not dealt with in the past, are appearing as new threats to the well-being, peace, and solidarity of the world. I am referring to the poverty and hunger that millions of people are facing, the deterioration of the world's environment, the trafficking and consumption of illegal drugs, devastating epidemics such as cholera, the chronic stagnation of the economies of Third World countries, and terrorist violence. These are some of the problems that remain unresolved.

We must not allow our satisfaction over the accomplishments that have already been made conceal the dimensions of what is left to be done. If we really want to attain the kind of peace that results from political equality, social justice, and prosperity, there is a long way to go, as well as many sacrifices and decisions to be made. If we want to guarantee a new order, we must not forget the past. There cannot be privileged guardians of international legality, world peace, and basic principles. These are not times for arrogance. After the end of the so-called cold war, no one but the courageous peoples of Eastern Europe can claim victory.

In view of the new international reality, the unavoidable question on the role to be played within this new order by Latin America and Ibero-America as a whole suddenly emerges. Moreover, we wonder how we can contribute to make tomorrow's international system capable of responding to the aspirations of our peoples. We find a single answer to respond to these questions: integration. If Latin America wants to participate and help build the new world reality, it is indispensable that our countries unite.

Many factors are contributing to the fact that the Ibero-American integration, as Gabriel Garcia Marquez would say, can have a second chance on earth. Latin America is

experiencing a silent but strong democratic revolution. In addition, the protectionist barriers that isolated us from the world and even from ourselves are being knocked down. Within this context, integration can flourish. There is no more appropriate opportunity for this than the commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America, which begins with this presidential summit, so that all members of the Ibero-American community can forge a firm political commitment to make this historical task come true.

Democracy found a new enemy in the eighties. I am referring to drug trafficking, which, fueled by the industrialized nations' insatiable craving for drugs and the criminal associations' boundless voracity to reap illegal profits, grew uncontrollably during the eighties. Today, drug trafficking has grown into a criminal organization that encompasses the entire planet, to include street corners in large cities where drugs are sold, the banks that facilitate money laundering, the industries that sell chemicals and weapons, the coca leaf plantations, the cocaine-producing laboratories, and the clandestine airstrips. We are facing a multinational criminal organization. Therefore, we must strengthen coordination among the authorities of all affected countries or potential victims of organized crime. This coordinated effort must be undertaken so that the victory of one country does not translate, in the medium and long term, into the displacement of the problem to other nations.

The only way to defeat this criminal chain, which has no fatherland and has the capacity and resources to move about the planet seeking an appropriate atmosphere for its illegal business, is to face it with a chain of solidarity and cooperation. Colombia brings good news to all countries committed in the struggle against drugs. By acting with firmness and by promoting the strengthening of the judicial system, we have managed to dismantle several of the largest criminal organizations in the country and to bring their top leaders to justice. Now, to continue moving in this direction, we need the cooperation of all nations in providing evidence and relevant information in the legal cases.

The multinational and international nature of the crimes perpetrated by drug traffickers demands that all countries cooperate fully in order to see that justice is done. Just as many countries assisted Colombia in the past by supplying military aid for waging war, we hope that these same nations express their solidarity for doing justice.

Your Majesty, Messrs. Presidents and Heads of State, for the first time, the heirs of Columbus' feat meet to exalt what unites us and to establish the grounds for a common future. Many things will be said about this summit. Many results are already being accomplished in the bilateral and multilateral meetings. However, I am confident that this meeting will be remembered as the beginning of a new era in Ibero-American relations. The 18th and 19th of July will be memorable days. These days will go down in history as the days of a new discovery, the discovery that Ibero-America united has the capacity to forge its own destiny of well-being, peace, and prosperity. Thank you very much. [applause]

Cuba's Castro Speaks

FL1807232891 Havana Radio Havana Cuba and Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2155 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at the opening session of the first Ibero-American summit, at the Cabanas Cultural Institute in Guadalajara, Mexico—live]

[Text] Mr. President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Your Majesty Juan Carlos I, distinguished Presidents, and guests:

This is the first time that Latin Americans meet without having someone else calling the meeting. This in itself makes this meeting historic. We are confident that it will be far-reaching and that our dialogue will be constructive and fruitful. We express our deep appreciation to beloved Mexico and its president for the brilliant initiative. Never before had it been so necessary and opportune.

For the 10th consecutive year, the economic crisis continues to affect our economies as a whole. The product per capita does not surpass the level reached 13 years ago. Trade ratios are 21 percent worse than at the beginning of the eighties. The foreign debt continues to be over $400 billion, in spite of the fact that the region has made a transference of resources abroad for the amount of $224 billion in eight years alone. Inflation reached unprecedented levels during this period. The policies from the large economic superpowers and the international organizations controlled by them have not brought development but have taken poverty to over 250 million people. They have not brought foreign capital in but have promoted the export of capital to developed countries.

Latin America today has many pesos less than 20 years ago in the world economy. The enormous social and human cost of these realities are expressed in terms of hunger, disease, illiteracy, marginal neighborhoods, tens of millions of homeless children, and almost half of the population unemployed, underemployed, or malnourished. Let us not foster false hopes. These are the sad realities that undermine and destabilize governments with the speed of light.

In spite of our culture, language, and common interests over the last almost 200 years since most of Latin America reached its independence, we have been divided, attacked, restricted, meddled with, underdeveloped, and ill-fated. The total value in gold of the net convertible currency which leaves Latin America each year is more than that of all the gold and silver that Spain and Portugal extracted for 300 years. In spite of this, it is still proposed that we can develop.

We have also had imposed upon us alienating and wasteful dreams and consumption models which not

only poison and damage the planet but are incompatible with the rational needs of 4 billion people who live in an ever poorer and poorer Third World. We have never been capable of reaching our goals on our own, despite our huge natural resources and the intelligence of our people. We could have been everything and are nothing. There is always a new siren song for the perpetual navigators we have turned into. I am no longer talking about blockade, dirty wars, mercenary attacks, or the use of armed forces of the strongest military power in the world which have been scandalously repeated before our eyes in this hemisphere in the last three decades. I am referring to illusions such as the Alliance for Progress, the Baker plan, Brady plan, and the most recent of the fantasies, an Initiative for the Americas.

In the meantime, where is the unity, the indispensable, vital, and unavoidable unity among our states, which was always lacking, especially in the great foreign debt crisis? When will it take place? How is it? Before the large groups that today dominate the world economy, is there a place in the future for our peoples without an integrated and united Latin America? Is it that we are not capable of seeing that only united can we talk with the United States, Japan, and Europe? Is it that each one of us can face this gigantic task alone? The large economic powers do not have friends, they only have interests.

The world is headed in an even worse direction toward political hegemony by a superpower that has exceeded itself in the use of force many times, which attempts to even use the UN mechanisms for this hegemony. Never was it so important as today to proclaim and uncompromisingly defend the principle that the independence and sovereignty of each state is sacred. The irritating veto privilege at the Security Council should disappear because it is anachronistic, dangerous, and unjustified.

To speak of democracy we have to begin democratizing the United Nations just to achieve a better and more just world. Nations, Cuba among them, can yield some of their prerogatives. Nevertheless, it will never yield to any pressure by any country no matter how powerful it may be. I believe that although many things can be discussed here, the essential element about this meeting and what would give it its true historical value is the decision to unite our efforts and wills toward the integration and unity of Latin America, not only economically but also politically. Cuba is willing to be part of that integrated and united Latin America. Cuba is willing to discuss any subject with that Latin America and even to shed its blood by defending what it is today, the first trench of independence and sovereignty of our peoples. It is a duty that Marti expressed in his posthumous letter, written the day before he died in Dos Rios. He urged, through Cuba's independence, that the United States be stopped in time from spreading through the West Indies and fall with that magical force on our American lands.

The time has come to fulfill with deeds and not words the will of those who one time had a dream for our peoples of a great common fatherland that would be worthy of universal respect and recognition. Thank you very much.

Dominican Republic's Balaguer Speaks

FL1907021091 Santo Domingo Radio-Television Dominicana Radio Network in Spanish 0015 GMT 19 Jul 91

[Speech by Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer at the opening session of the first Ibero-American summit, at the Cabanas Cultural Center in Guadalajara, Mexico—live]

[Text] Mexican President Don Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Spanish King Juan Carlos, Gentlemen Secretary Generals of the United Nations and the OAS, dear and distinguished colleagues:

Among the events with which the 400 years since the discovery of America was marked was the publication in 1892 in Madrid of the history of the Hispanic American poetry by the distinguished writer Marcelino Menendez y Pelayo. It is asserted in that monumental book that the subsistence of the island of Hispaniola, the one preferred by Columbus, is a miracle that can only be explained by the tremendous vitality of our race and the persistence, within the geographical area in which we are located, of the Spanish language, foundation of our national being during the time of the conquest. Even today it is the main base of our structure as an independent nation.

In 1906, after the destruction ordered by Governor Osorio, our population, constantly hit by slave traders and pirates, had been reduced to less than 6,000 souls. They were practically abandoned by the metropolis to their own fate in the middle of the ocean.

There is a case similar to that on the island of Santo Domingo, which could also be noted as evidence of the unquestionable greatness and the indisputable perpetuity of our culture: the island of Puerto Rico. In 1898, it left the hands of the Spanish Empire to fall under the power of another nation with a different language and culture. Nevertheless, Puerto Rico continues to speak Spanish and represents in the Caribbean, together with Cuba and Santo Domingo, a live testimony to the survival of that instrument of expression and the power it has to unite the various components of our stock with imperishable ties.

Based on this historic experience, allow me to suggest that the first or last one, if you will, of the votes that come out of this meeting be to greet and extol all the men and women of Ibero-America who, during the 500 years that have gone by, have worked to preserve and enrich the language with which we communicate. That is, to intellectuals of today of the stature of Carlos Fuentes, Octavio Paz, and so many from both sides of the Atlantic who have worked to preserve and enrich the tongue of Cervantes. Of course, we cannot forget everything that Ibero-America owes to the illustrious Venezuelan

humanist Andres Bello and the Colombians Rufino Jose Cuervo and Miguel Antonio Caro. Their linguistic works can be compared, because of their merit and magnitude, to those of Nebrija as creator of the first Castillian Grammar book.

When the Spanish humanist handed Queen Isabel la Catolica the fruit of his research, he told the great ruler that the language was the empire. The Spanish humanist knew that the future conquests could only be everlasting through the assimilation of the language by the conquered people. He knew that people and human beings are not subjected with the rod, but with the word.

The peoples on this side of the sea, who are part of the Hispanic family, can be proud of Spain. In contrast to some references that have been made in this meeting, we can be proud of Spain because Spain has been the country that has made the greatest impact on the historical process of the world in the last few centuries. Spain has been the only Western country capable of achieving its national unity after fighting for over 700 years and emerging from that feat with enough strength to undergo another feat more appropriate for cyclops such as the discovery of America and the (?annexation) of the new and huge territories taken away from [words indistinct]. Spain can also be proud of the world it discovered, of its peoples, of the aborigines who populated what Pedro Martir and [words indistinct] called the new world.

The first poetic monument to our language in recent times, as important to us as "The Iliad" was perhaps for the Greeks, is the heroic poem entitled "Tabare" of the Uruguayan [words indistinct] of San Martin.

In the field of public international law and in the reaffirmation of the attributes that are inherent to the personality of man, especially justice, which has been terribly belittled within the framework of the last two world wars, again Spain has had in us good disciples and continuators. Suffice it to cite that the 1 March 1919 Constitution of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay created the eight-hour work day and similar things. This is an important part of the labor demands in today's world. This took place when those achievements were still a simple dream, and continues to be in many of the supposedly civilized nations.

Our continent has been the scene of events of an enormous historic relevance inside and outside the framework of the 500th anniversary of the discovery. With Columbus, as it is said now, we witnessed the encounter of two worlds. With Balboa, in the Panamanian Isthmus, we witnessed the encounter of two oceans. With Cortez and Pizarro, in Mexico and Peru, we witnessed the encounter of two civilizations. Therefore, [word indistinct] to Spain we are a continent full of contrasts and contradictions. From the cosmic point of view, we have the fiercest and most rugged mountain range, the Andes; the most imposing and impressive falls, the Iguazu Falls; the lake closest to the sky, the Titicaca; the richest valleys, the coldest plains, and the most inhospitable deserts.

The greatest contrast on our continent as it has been noted here is the human one. The contrast that exists in the heart of all our societies, of a rich class which in its opulence is almost an offense to almost all of us. There is another one that is larger than the former, which is being lost in the most extreme poverty. As it has been said here, the challenge of this Ibero-American Summit is to eliminate this contrast.

Although Peruvian President Fujimori has already referred to it, I would like to make brief comments on the City of Guadalajara which has welcomed us, together with the Mexican Government, with great generosity and nobility. This city stands out not only because of its privileged geographical location, full of fine airs and sometimes fertile clouds, but also because of the poise and beauty of its women, for its architectural jewels—its cathedral among them—and above all, because of the upright character which can be noted in the phrase: Jalisco never loses [audience laughs]. We have heard and applauded thousands of times the immortal voice of that star of American music, called Jorge Negrete. [applause]

I know that this audience is already tired. I, therefore must be brief, very brief. I do not want to finish my remarks without remembering a letter that the Spanish President, His Excellency Don Felipe Gonzalez Marquez, sent to all Ibero-American heads of state in September 1990. In that letter, the president of the Spanish Government reminded us that 1992 should not simply be a pretext to mark 500 years of common history, but should be chosen as a point of departure by our governments for a closer and more fruitful relation among our peoples. That noble concern of the Spanish Government's president is shared by all the nations represented here.

To define what we should do to make our relations more fruitful and closer constitutes our challenge at this time. After 500 years, we have the duty of setting forth without insinuations and euphemisms—as an important need for us as the (?evangelization) could have been in the past—to create a new Ibero-America, an Ibero-America with truly more coherent principles, sounder and stronger, to work with a sense of solidarity in defense of our vital interests. Thank you very much. [applause]

El Salvador's Cristiani Speaks

PA1907014891 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Intevision Television in Spanish 2218 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Speech by Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani at the opening ceremony of the first Ibero-American summit, at the Cabanas Cultural Institute in Guadalajara, Mexico—live]

[Text] President of the United States of Mexico, Your Majesty King Juan Carlos, Heads of State and Government, international organization representatives, ladies, and gentlemen:

This Guadalajara meeting has a strong echo of the past we share, of the present that calls us to express ourselves coherently with our rich and historic heritage, and of the future that demands that we plan a united destiny based on broad and effective cooperation.

A new era in humanity is opening for those who hear the call of modernization and are constructively willing to take its challenges. For us, the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking countries, the step will only have true historic importance if we take it as we truly are: a community of interrelated nations that share similar problems and solutions.

There is a common denominator gaining force in our different realities. This common denominator is democracy. Democracy, not only as a political system, but as a worldwide way of life. This summit could be the celebration of democracy in the entire Ibero-American world. We believe that the proclamation, conservation, and promotion of democracy has to be the first point on the agenda of this unprecedented encounter. Let nobody in the world doubt that the Ibero-American countries want to live in political, economic, social, and cultural democracy as becomes nations that are truly civilized. We are united because we share the ideal of freedom and we have to be united to free the ideal. The traditional authoritarian systems are on the road to quick extinction and the totalitarian systems, which attempted to monopolize truth and justice, do not have any historic feasibility. The nations must be free to organize their future and, thus, ensure that the needed peace does indeed materialize. From now on, all the Ibero-American nations must reach an agreement on becoming partners in the great enterprise of joint development and in the consortium of the culture we share which, moved by the force of our mixed bloods, we have to make productive.

We salute Spain and Portugal as our link to the European heritage that also belongs to us. This heritage must help our voice to be heard with increasing coherence to contribute with our mixed blood to universal culture.

Thus far, the voice of our America has been that of the alienated and dissatisfied. We must make an enormous effort so that the countries that we represent may have the gratifications and necessary stimulus so that they can join with a legitimate right in the march of liberty, justice, and welfare.

On the eve of the millenium, the new spirit of integration is manifested as a uniting factor for our community of nations. History integrated us in the past. Now we must integrate the history to come, so that the beautiful words spoken at this forum will become realities of solidarity and cooperation, as is demanded by our times. The key word of the moment in the world is unity, above the differences and discrepancies, with the conviction that we form a historic body and that disintegration is an absurd form of self-mutilation.

Let us recall that our countries deserve to know and live liberty, to understand and practice justice, to carry out and share development. To co-sponsor these common tasks is the best gift we can give ourselves on the commemmoration of the 100 years since the inauguration of the big common task of forging a destiny that is still in the stage of being defined and, consequently, has wide margins. With a creative imagination, perhaps our more expressive faculty thus far, we have spent much more imagination on an illusory self-sufficiency than on a conscientious effort to communicate.

It is time to imagine a joint Latin American community that will defend its spiritual and material worth in the world. The mechanizing utopia has died. The heroism of dreaming of a better world amid great difficulties and scarcities is in the roots of our genetic identity. The overflowing poetry of history belongs to us. Without abandoning it, we must organize the necessary exercise of reason, which is expressed in good laws and in the will to fulfill them.

This meeting in the hospitable and fraternal Mexican territory reminds us of something that we should never forget. We are not alone. Ibero-America is meeting now to reflect on its present and future. In that conscience of communities lies the big symbol that inspires us to work to understand what we are and to organize what we can accomplish.

With respect to El Salvador, specifically, the maximum challenge is to achieve a firm and lasting peace, which will promote the total development of democracy. We are working hard to attain peace through methods of civilized understanding. We know that the Ibero-American community, especially some of our neighbors, fully understand this purpose of great regional significance and support us positively in our efforts. To request the reasonable comprehension and support of this great forum so that Salvadorans will find the sure path of reconciliation, within a framework of legality, liberty, and progress is our most fervent appeal at this hour of audacious, constructive, and historic definitions. Thank you very much.

Nicaragua's Chamorro Speaks

PA1907042291 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 2320 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Speech by Nicaraguan President Violeta Chamorro at the opening session of the first Ibero-American summit at the Cabanas Cultural Institute in Gualajara, Mexico—live]

[Text] Mr. Carlos Salinas de Gortari, president of the United Mexican States; His Majesty Juan Carlos; Messrs. Presidents and Heads of State; Representatives from international organizations; ladies and gentlemen; dear friends:

For Europeans, the unity of Europe—the united states of Europe—was for centuries a dream, but they have managed to make it come true. However, Spanish America was born united. Spanish America feels its unity, which all movements that have forged our destiny and continental culture, such as the baroque, independence, and modernism, have undertaken. However, we have wasted the opportunity to materialize this unity by chasing fantasies and dreams, as well as magic and instant solutions.

Spanish Americans have experienced all forms of terror and death. However, at the end of this century, a wave of fatigue, bitterness, and reflection is invading the hearts of America. Let us open our eyes to reality, our decimated and impoverished peoples have told us. We can no longer waste this creative power, the power of civilization which is our unity.

It is not possible that 400 million people who share the same history, destiny, and culture continue to be separated despite being brothers. It is not possible that some turn their backs on others, while others pretend to be in solidarity. Above all, it is not possible for us to waste this opportunity, when we see that the abyss that separates development and underdevelopment is being widened. This is no time for waging wars between brothers. Thus, it is necessary that the violence and war that Salvadorans are enduring disappear forever, and also that peace be attained in Guatemala. The conflict between brothers of the same country, as well as the international conflicts, must be overcome through dialogue and negotiation.

We in Nicaragua have contributed to this crusade for peace. The incipient Nicaraguan democracy resulted from the positive dialogue, national reconciliation, and political and social agreements. To consolidate peace and begin an irreversible democratic process, we held a clean electoral process, ended the civil war, managed to disarm the members of the Nicaraguan Resistance, and reduced the huge military apparatus. In addition, we managed to control the devastating effects of inflation, which had affected us for many years.

The international support and that of our Ibero-American brothers, particularly Mexico, Venezuela, Spain, and Colombia, have been a key factor in attaining the goals of our noble enterprise. We renegotiated our debt with the aforementioned countries in accordance with our very limited capacity to pay.

In September we will meet with the Paris Club countries to request from them the same understanding and solidarity displayed by the Ibero-American countries in handling our enormous debt. There is no doubt that the difficult times experienced by Nicaraguans in the past have taught us a lesson from which all our brothers must learn.

The providential and strong men who are supported by violence, as well as the prominent men of the autocratic regimes, can not join their people. Fear and terror bring about inaction, but they do not unite people. On the contrary, fear and terror bring about wars, torture, exiles, and jails filled with hatred and impotence. The unity that we need is only produced by democracy, a pluralistic regime that allows criticism and agreements. Only democracy enables the people to face power; only democracy allows the people the freedom necessary to discuss and perfect criticism in an attempt to avoid the institutionalization of mistakes in the government. Only democracy brings about peace and freedom.

It is not the elimination of private property, but the democratic freedom and compliance with human rights, watched over by the people, that is the system which is closer to social justice. This system gives better opportunities to the poor and creates a better distribution of income. The peoples of Spanish America are longing for the unity of free men, as a legacy of its forefathers.

The Nicaraguan poet Ruben Dario predicted the future union of this Spanish American community of nations. I think that at the end of this bloody century, we are coming out of the most difficult times of America. I also believe that the light that awakens us to the reality, the light that Ruben Dario saw, is once again the light of sun, freedom, and Ibero-America brotherhood. I trust in the Lord and the Virgin of Guadalupe that positive things will come out of this Ibero-American summit for all of our peoples. Thank you very much, my dear friends.

Panama's Endara Speaks

PA1907050491 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 2328 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Speech by Panamanian President Guillermo Endara Galimany at the opening session of the first Ibero-American summit at the Cabanas Cultural Institute in Guadalajara, Mexico—live]

[Text] Mr. Carlos Salinas de Gortari, president of the United Mexican States; Your Majesty King Juan Carlos; Messrs. Presidents and Heads of State; Special Guests; Foreign Ministers; Ministers; ladies and gentlemen:

The Panamanian people, on my behalf, cordially greet all presidents attending this summit. I, on my own behalf and that of my government, also salute the Mexican people and their illustrious government. I must recognize and thank our hosts for the fraternal spirit displayed on this memorable occasion.

Allow me to begin by making three points about Panama. First, we have initiated the internal process of reforming our political constitution in order to abolish forever the Armed Forces as well as every vestige of militarism in our country. We will be, together with our Costa Rican brothers, two neighborly countries that will sponsor peace and edifying coexistence, without the specter of an army that only served to drown every manifestation of democratic ideals.

Second, we must demonstrate that the material progress of a population can be attained in a democracy. Democracy must give a positive response to the problem of poverty and its sequel of ignorance and disease. It must generate the material well-being that the entire population is entitled to, particularly the poor and the homeless. The great obstacle is the heavy burden represented by the public foreign debt, a debt that the incipient democracies have inherited from the misuse of funds by the military regimes which obtained credits easily.

It is necessary that the international credit organizations recognize, for financial and not ethical reasons, that a strong democratic government represents a lesser risk in the long term than a dictatorial regime. A new policy of financing for the new democracies becomes necessary, a policy that does not punish the innocent people because of the abuses of previous leaders.

Third, in keeping with our democratic convictions, we have included in our internal legislation the principle that Panama will not recognize any regime that results from a military coup against a popularly elected government or from fraudulent elections. We understand that by adopting these measures we are specifically defending the principles of a nation's self-determination.

Another basic decision that we have adopted is the modernization of our economy and the structure of the state. The processes of integration, be they free trade zones, tariff system unions, or common markets, represent the only viable alternative for the continued development of nations at the end of this century. Thus, at the Central American presidential summit, which took place a few days ago in the Republic of El Salvador, Panama decided to join actively and permanently the integration process of our brothers from the Central American isthmus.

A few days ago, the board of directors of the Panama Canal Commission, an agency in which Panamanians are represented as spokespersons for Panamanian policy, approved the plans for the widening of the Gaillard Cut. What is the Gaillard Cut? It is a section of the Panama Canal that is so narrow as to prevent two ships from circulating in both directions at the same time. It represents a kind of bottleneck. As a result, the costly widening of the Gaillard Cut will increase the efficiency of the canal beyond the year 2000, when—make sure you hear this right—the responsibility for the operation of the canal will be absolutely in Panamanian hands.

I want this decision to be taken for what it is: a clear message with specific actions of the intention of Panama to offer an efficient service to the community of canal users. This intention is part of [three-second reception break] in the current economic processes with the new concept of open markets.

I must particularly address the issue of drug trafficking and related criminal activities. Narcotics trafficking is a worldwide business for which borders, jurisdictions, and sovereignty are unimportant. Therefore, this war will never be won by waging an individual, isolated, and uncoordinated struggle. A summit such as this one is a perfect opportunity to reaffirm our common intention, which will serve as a framework for adopting effective and coordinated actions.

I reiterate my thanks to Mexico for its hospitality. I cordially greet my fellow presidents who are attending this summit. I hope that this summit will mark a milestone in the history of the peoples of Ibero-America, and with our conviction and effort and with God's help, this will be a fact. Thank you very much. [applause]

Paraguay's Rodriguez Speaks

PY1907040091 Asuncion Cerro Cora Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 2128 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Speech by Paraguayan President Andres Rodriguez at the opening session of the first Ibero-American summit, at the Cabanas Cultural Institute in Guadalajara, Mexico—live]

[Text] Mr. President of the United States of Mexico, Your Majesty Juan Carlos the King of Spain, Messrs. Chiefs of State and Government, Messrs. Representatives of International Organizations, ladies and gentlemen:

As we approach the 21st century, Latin America is facing three major challenges: to reactivate its economic development, to overcome its scientific and technological shortcomings, and to improve the living standards of its people.

We will be unable to undertake such unpostponable tasks without integration among our countries and international cooperation. We should therefore meet those challenges with a realistic and determined approach.

The efforts toward achieving those objectives must be made within the framework of a very complex international situation, which has already been thoroughly described by outstanding technicians from a commercial, financial, cultural, and technological viewpoint. This situation has been further aggravated by the drama of underdevelopment.

We trust that our countries will recuperate in this decade because we want to be active interlocutors and participants, not only in negotiations but also in a more balanced distribution of world trade.

This calls for deep reform in our countries. We must implement radical changes.

I am convinced that this Ibero-American dialogue that we are beginning today can efficiently contribute to laying the groundwork for regional integration and active international cooperation.

A common front of Latin American and European nations, which are united by history and culture, can give

rise to a new model of cooperation and supplementation for development at the world level.

Fortunately, today we are witnessing the flourishing of democracy in the continent. In democracy our peoples have strengthened their sovereignty, their freedom, and their respect for human rights. Yet democracy has, above all, permitted the operation of legitimate governments, which can thus receive stronger support and confidence for their integration efforts, thus improving international relations.

Among changes to be introduced, the consolidation of democracy in the region is the first, unpostponable task. Democracy is the political foundation for the transformation of our economies, for the implementation of social and cultural reform, for overcoming our scientific and technological backwardness, and for improving the living standards of our people.

I would like to mention three aspects of modern democracy that can serve as methodological guidelines for implementing regional integration and Ibero-American cooperation.

The first guideline is the principle of participation, which allows all states to participate in the strategy of integration and which helps nations overcome their disagreements through honest understanding and loyal negotiations.

This will imply the expansion of development possibilities, provided that the countries of the region and of the Ibero-American world that are in a more favorable position cooperate with the less- developed countries in order to increase their production capacity, foster the transfer of technology, and promote their exports, industry, and investment.

In one word, the point is to conceive of the region as a single community of nations in which each and every one of them can participate in a concerted effort toward economic growth, modernization and well-being.

The second guideline deals with the rule of consensus. According to this rule, despite the fact that within the integration process the rights of both the majority and the minority should be respected, it seems logical—for matters that are common to us—to give preference to agreements that are based on a consensus.

This rule can be useful for consistently rationalizing, reconciling, and coordinating the interest of a party and the interest of a group.

Our problem is how to promote progress in Latin America through the preservation and promotion of our common interest and to create a more efficient and fluid mechanism of exchange.

The third guideline has to do with the doctrine of legitimacy, from the viewpoint that the demands by governments should always comprehensively reflect the will of our people. I would say that integration and cooperation should, above all, meet the real and pressing needs of our respective nations, which are the direct beneficiaries of the plans, programs, commitments, and agreements that were endorsed by our governments.

Based on this guideline, regional integration and Ibero-American cooperation can become an efficient instrument for achieving the objectives of reactivation of our economy, overcoming our technological and scientific backwardness, and improving the living standards of our fellow countrymen.

To promote economic development in Latin America, we need more financial resources, investment in the productive sectors, modernization of our productive apparatus and our industry, expansion of the markets for our products, and—obviously—the incorporation of more advanced technology.

We should also strive for a fairer international order, which should be more favorable to developing countries. Our growth calls for more participation in world markets and for the elimination of some protectionist practices so that there can be more equality and balance in international prices.

These matters remind us of the advantages of unity and of the significance of renewed international solidarity.

Messrs. Presidents. The Paraguayan Government welcomes the initiative of studying and designing a coordinated policy of Ibero-American cooperation because the definition and implementation of such a policy will allow us to strengthen cooperation and exchange between Latin America and Europe.

In a time of dialogue and the reconfiguration of world politics, the ties of identity should serve as guidance for a fruitful rapprochement between our nations.

In line with this spirit, Paraguay endorses the project to give institutional status to the Ibero-American summit so that these meetings—held at such a high level—may become a deliberative forum.

Consequently, we warmly congratulate the Government of the United States of Mexico and its illustrious President Carlos Salinas de Gortari for this auspicious initiative of sharing ideals, wishes, and firm decisions as a method for giving a push to the efforts for strengthening the unity, solidarity, and freedom of our nations, on the eve of the anniversary of a meeting between two worlds, a meeting in which Spain participated 500 years ago, in this continent of hope. Thank you, very much.

Peru's Fujimori Speaks

PA1907054391 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 2347 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Speech by Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori at the opening session of the first Ibero-American summit at the Cabanas Cultural Institute in Guadalajara, Mexico—live]

[Text] President of the United Mexican States, Your Majesty King of Spain, Heads of State, UN Secretary General, Representatives of International Oganizations:

Today history wants to add to the unquestionable ties that have emerged throughout five centuries the factor of complementarity between Latin America, Spain, and Portugal. While Spain and Portugal are currently participating in a unified Europe that represents a real economic power, Latin American is increasing its links—without abandoning its traditional ties with other countries—with the so-called Pacific Basin, one of the regions with the most economic, financial and commercial activity in the world.

The fact that in a very short time Guadalajara has been the site of two important meetings—the Pacific Basin Meeting not too long ago, and now the Ibero-American Summit—is not merely symbolic. Today, Guadalajara is the central point of Ibero-America's main concern: unity to face the future.

Latin America is a region that looks at two basins—the Pacific and the Atlantic—and that historically has been strengthened by all the migratory currents. Its situation, therefore, is privileged. However, this potential must be developed through unity beyond rhetoric. Spain and Portugal cannot remain outside this integrationist scheme because they are present in our history, culture, and [word indistinct].

Acting together not only entails developing the conditions for the highest possible economic, financial, commercial, technological, and cultural exchange. It also entails acquiring moral commitments within the emerging new international order if we also want to be real players in modern history. Latin America has always been the continent of peace. Today we have the opportunity to speak in the name of that peace which is so necessary for development. The majority of Latin American countries have been striken by the foreign debt problem and the grave internal social imbalances derived from demographic growth and the lack of resources to carry out development plans. However, despite this heavy burden that prevents us from meeting our destiny, all too often we have adopted the absurd policy of earmarking a large part of our scarce resources to military expenses. The unfortunate consequence of this mistaken policy has been the postponement of urgent social programs. We have further indebted ourselves, and above all, we have kept latent a climate of international distrust that in the specific case of Latin American countries, is antihistorical.

The current rapid pace of world developments; the prodigious technological advancements, particularly in the computer field; and the creation of economic blocs among nations, prove that the world has entered a new era where dialogue prevails over confrontation. Within that context, we see how all kinds of suspicions, prejudices, and mistrust are overcome by the confidence in dialogue and exchange of views at all levels. For the first time since the post-war period, we have seen new possibilities of a new world free from the nuclear nightmare. However, the threat persists, because the arms race continues.

In the process of convergence and progressive integration within the Ibero-American framework, we must also redefine the traditional concept of defense. In fact, old inherited conflicts are gradually becoming senseless among countries that express their political willingness and their economic plans [sentence as heard]. Therefore, within that context, defense would have to be aimed at maintaining the stability of legitimately installed governments in face of internal threats such as drug trafficking and terrorism.

The arms race is the main enemy of our people's development. It is not enough to say this. We must begin at home by using for social development the huge funds today assigned to purchase instruments of death. Therefore, this is a good time to be sensible and propose as a doctrine and line of action on Latin America's disarmament. The 21st Century can be a new day where the only war we will wage will be the war against misery and injustice.

As I said, Guadalajara not too long ago was the site of the Caribbean Basin Meeting. On that occasion, the need to face the future united was stressed. In Guadalajara, again we have the opportunity to advance in that direction. However, now we must stress and emphasize that the integration and unity of our countries must be specifically based on disarmament. We no longer need weapons to defend ourselves from each other. What we need today are more highways, better communications, and more specific agreements that will unite and not separate us. Thank you. [applause]

Portugal's Cavaco Speaks

PA1907053291 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television 0005 GMT 19 Jul 91

[Speech by Portuguese Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva at the opening session of the first Ibero-American summit, at the Cabanas Cultural Institute in Guadalajara, Mexico—live, in Portuguese with simultaneous translation into Spanish]

[Text] Mr. President, Messrs. dignataries:

I would first like to join the speakers that have preceded me in congratulating President Salinas for calling this summit, and I also want to thank him for the wonderful hospitality that is so characteristic of the Mexican people.

I believe this summit of heads of states and governments of the Latin American countries, Spain, and Portugal is being held at a most appropriate time to be able to reaffirm our joint culture and values in an obviously

changing world, and to exchange experiences which will allow us to define the political path to be followed in our future relations.

The collapse of the communist ideologies and the resulting liberation of the Central and Eastern European countries, the affirmation of the existent democratic regimes, the growing respect for human rights, the reduction of East-West tensions with the improvement of regional differences, the appearance of multipolarity trends, and the development of regional integration, are, among others, the reasons that condition and determine the new terms in the North-South dialogue.

Today, the international community will have a clearer perspective and renewed hopes [words indistinct] to be attained during the nineties. I am referring to the maintenance of peace and the establishment of an efficient collective security system [words indistinct] with the use of international law to end regional conflicts, with the reinstatement of democratic regimes that respect human rights, with the promotion of economic and social development, and with the decrease in North-South differences.

The Portuguese Government has also contributed in the attainment of this new international order. Please allow me to highlight our successful mediation in ending the civil war that scourged and detroyed the Angolan people and nation. This conflict ended with the signing of peace agreements in Lisbon on 31 May. These agreements not only silenced the weapons, but will also allow the restoration of a pluralist democracy in Angola and will contribute to the attainment of peace in the region and to the development of all of southern Africa.

Mr. President, we are gathered here to cooperate, to attain peace, democracy, development, social justice, and the dialogue among nations. My government is participating with special interest in this forum of political dialogue and debate because it understands that only through a joint study, a study that must be [words indistinct] of the challenges we confront. Only with such a study will we be able to take advantage of the opportunties and reach higher levels of understanding, solidarity, and concrete cooperation that will bring advantages and benefits [words indistinct].

As has already been observed, the historic, cultural, linguistic, and even ethnic ties that join our peoples are the ones that bring Latin America, Portugal, and Spain closer together. In Portugal we celebrate the cycle of our [words indistinct] as it was 500 years ago that Portuguese navigators touched the islands of the Atlantic, the coasts of Africa and India, and the areas of Asia and Japan. These celebrations will culminate in the year [words indistinct] in a joint commemoration with Brazil that will be the symbol of the encounter of two cultures [words indistinct] that Portuguese universality promoted on the five continents. The people of Europe and Latin America have lived 500 years of mutual enrichment.

As a European and Atlantic country with geostrategic interests that reflect a historic past, the convergence of currents, and the presence of numerous Portuguese-speaking communities in many regions of the world, Portugal is now in a new phase of its modern history. Portugal will hold the presidency of the EC, and with our language and our historic heritage will promote dialogue with other continents.

From that forum, the Portuguese Government has espoused a rapprochement and the renewal of the framework of relations between the EEC and this continent. We realize the challenges posed by today's world demand a strengthening of the ties between the EEC and Latin America. That is why we are defending a significant change [words indistict] of those ties, a true qualitative leap to mark a new era in our relations.

Portugal, as I stated earlier, will take over the presidency of the EC Council in the first half of 1992. I would like to note that one of the chief concerns during Portugual's tenure as president of the EC will be to strengthen and renew existing relations between Europeans and Latin Americans. It is important that we expand the political and economic dialogue that already exists between Europe and Latin America, extending and expanding financial cooperation to the field of science and technology and the environmental sector, to fostering social development, going beyond our concessions in the commercial field. The expansion of existing agreements and the negotiation of new agreements must be tried within the new framework of the EC's foreign relations.

My government defends the so-called third generation agreements, covering several fields of cooperation, with evolving clauses, so that they can become privileged elements that provide support in the consolidation of democracy, respect for human rights, restoration of the competitiveness of companies, and the development of the social and economic progress of Latin American countries.

The Portuguese Government supports and favors regional and subregional integration initiatives in Latin America, as it is deeply convinced that they constitute the right response to the goals of progress and stability in the region. In addition, we believe that these initiatives constitute an important aspect for the necessary economic and commercial deregulations. Protectionist models do not lead to the prosperity and development of nations.

During the first half of 1992, we are planning to hold in Portugal the seventh ministerial conference between the EEC and Central America, to give some follow-up to the San Jose Conference. There will also be a meeting in Chile of the second ministerial conference of the EEC and (?Rio Group) to consolidate a new phase of cooperation. As leaders of the EEC in 1992, we are planning to devote special attention to topics related to the environment, including those related to tropical woods, which is a field that requires decisions that are of interest to mankind as a whole and cannot harm the countries and peoples of these regions. I can assure you that our

participation in the conference on the environment and development that is to be held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 will be [words indistinct] and marked by solidarity. Mr. President, I think that holding this summit is especially important, as it will demonstrate the political and unequivocal commitment to reinforce the dialogue with Europe. The European and Latin American contributions, the diversity of our origins, and the historical and cultural roots of our countries constitute key elements for a common base of understanding that are to reinforce cooperation and solidarity among our peoples. Thank you. [applause]

Spain's Gonzalez Speaks

LD1907034691 Madrid RNE-1 Radio Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Speech by Spain's Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez at the Ibero-American Summit in Guadalajara, Mexico on 18 July—live]

[Text] Mr. President, I wish first of all to join in what was said by his majesty the King, and those who have spoken before me, to express to you, on behalf of the Government of Spain, our gratitude and our satisfaction at being here, convened by your initiative.

America has always been a land of freedom and imagination, and under these two words we 21 Ibero-American nations have come together, taking advantage of what unites us, to be able to continue to build better and more solid relations. The America of today is struggling to find its place in the emerging new international order. With freedom and imagination we have come to create something, which out of necessity must be a constantly renewed commitment. We shall pass over, not needing to mention them, the infinite links which have made it possible for us to be gathered here today. Precisely because for the good, and for the less good, too, we have shared this heritage that we can allow ourselves to face such demanding challenges together.

Mr. President, objectively, three important new factors come together. The first is the unquestionable democratic solidity which we enjoy. The second, the firm support for regional integration. The third, the progressive directing of economies toward modern viable projects for our countries.

Ibero-America has never been as democratic as at present. Together we have learned that it is the best system for the development of the individual and consequently of our peoples. No one believes that democracy on its own solves problems. Without democracy, however, there will be no internal or international solidarity for channeling projects of economic and social development. Democracy is the legitimate and peaceful aspiration of peoples. We must all keep watch so that it might persist in a land, which throughout its history, has often been the refuge of democrats.

America also has long experience of regional integration. Today the expansion of the Rio group is a reality which goes beyond the American dimension. So there is a fruitful dialogue, of course an inadequate one, with Europe. Projects like the San Jose group also represent a considerable step forward in this institutionalization of the dialogue with the community. The creation of Mercosur [South American Common Market], the signing yesterday of that budding project between Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela, and the future consolidation of free-trade areas in the Andrean Pact and in the countries of the Central American isthmus are good examples of that tendency.

Finally, Latin America has begun the fight to overcome an apparent dichotomy between democracy and stagnation on the basis of projects with imply rigurous economic policies: responsible management, firm commitment to eliminating tariff barriers and joint exploration of new ways of marketing and investment. The [word indistinct] of these three elements, Mr. President, is, in my view, the appropriate way to generate internal and external confidence, both for economic agents and political interlocutors.

The Spanish Government honestly and seriously wishes to contribtue to this Ibero-American effort, upholding its firm commitment to democracy, to regional integration projects and to economic viability projects to make the 1990's a period, a decade, of peace and prosperity.

The wind of change which has swept the world in recent years has arrived, as could not be otherwise, in America too. There are no longer two models with which to align oneself. The language and the method have changed. We must let parliaments and peoples sovereignly write their history and consign the deeds of guerrilla fighters to the stories of the imaginative novelists, who are not lacking on this continent. The ultimate weapons of economic and political development, the only ones, must be words and collective work. Spain will continue with its effort, day-to-day, in the European community to promote a relationship which was practically nonexistent until a very few years ago. It will do so not only from faithfulness to its historical course, Mr. President, because Spain, too, is Ibero-America. Because we have confidence in Ibero- America, we have signed important treaties of friendship and cooperation and agreements with many countries on the continent, which means that in the next four or five years we will mobilize resources between Spain and the Ibero-American countries amounting to a sum which must exceed 14 billion dollars. Mr. President, the Spanish Government has placed great hope in the process beginning in Guadalajara today. We have the cohesion and the will to show the world that we can be an important factor for stability, peace, and progress. Let us do so without and with tenacity. Thank you very much.

Spain's King Juan Carlos Speaks

LD1907032891 Madrid RNE-1 Radio Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Speech by Spain's King Juan Carlos I at the opening ceremony of the first Ibero-American summit, at the Cabanas Cultural Institute in Guadalajara, Mexico—live]

[Text] Mr. President, Heads of State, Prime Ministers, representatives of international organizations:

I would first like to join in the unanimous feeling of gratitude expressed to President Salinas de Gortari for having had the felicitous initiative of convening a historic summit. I consider it a privilege to be present with all of you at the birth of a long-wished for project: the achievement of a new community—strong, prosperous and democratic. I am aware of the efforts of generous men to succeed in giving form to what, until yesterday, was no more than a collection of slowly ripening desires. With the multiplicity of links which join us, we can undertake to set no limits on our legitimate hopes. Apparent over and above our national concerns is an unstoppable common feeling of support for this decision we all share—the will to work together for the benefit and prosperity of our peoples, helping each other in solidarity in the defense of democracy and in the defense of human rights.

Guadalajara is the first step on a long path. It is an honor for the Spanish crown and for my homeland to accept the responsibility of assuring the successful continuation of such an exciting project. Because of the outstanding importance of this event, Spain wishes to be present in a significant way.

Repeating to everyone my cordial greetings and expressing to you my satisfaction at being with you on an occasion of extraordinary importance, I ask the prime minister to please explain what our country can contribute to this ambitious project.

Uruguay's Lacalle Speaks

PY1907034491 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 19 Jul 91

[Speech by Uruguayan President Luis Alberto Lacalle Herrera at the opening session of the first Ibero-American summit at the Cabanas Cultural Institute in Guadalajara, Mexico—live]

[Text] Mr. President, I would like to briefly review the issues that the Uruguayan Government considers crucial for its international position and for that of the Ibero-American community meeting here today.

Mr. President, we should clearly state at this point that economically and socially speaking, an increase in prosperity will be the only measure of the success of whatever economic policies we choose to implement. Now that collective and totalitarian models are definitely defunct and now that practically all governments throughout the world have discovered the advantages of a healthy pragmatism, the prosperity that we may be capable of bringing to the table of our peoples will be the best measure of any government's success. This prosperity also will be the indispensable condition for any social policy, because frequently, we have set social objectives while blocking the accumulation of resources necessary to fulfill these objectives.

Today, the world at large has come to understand that the symbiosis between prosperity achieved through the drive of private initiative and a state conducting fewer but more effective solidarity functions is the inevitable reality on which all national, regional, and even worldwide economic and social initiatives must be based.

As far as integration is concerned, Mr. President, we must all realize that the integration process must be gradual. We are all seduced by changes; we are all dazzled every time Latin American integration is mentioned. We should, however, be careful not to make yet another mistake by sowing dreams while our peoples are asking us for deeds.

Thus, this continuing, gradual, stage-by-stage integration is the great discovery, the cornerstone on which the building will be built. Its foundation is geographic reality because when we look at the integration efforts of North America [as heard] we see them as realistic because they are dictated by the physical proximity of the nations. There we see Uruguay and Paraguay acting as hinges for the integration of Brazil and Argentina, and similar efforts are being undertaken by the Caribbean nations and the Andean Pact countries.

We must respect these regional efforts because they are realistic and not allow these sensitive initiatives, on which we have put practically our last hopes, to be undermined again by the old mistake of destroying something good in the pursuit of what is believed to be the best.

Mr. President, regarding the drug issue, each nation and each region of the world must accept its responsibility. It has been said already, but I will repeat it: Some people plant certain plants, others process them to obtain certain substances, others consume these substances, and others see their financial system being used to give legal status to the money obtained from this nefarious trade.

Let everyone assume his share of responsibility, but let us emphatically lay the greatest share of responsibility on consumers as the main cause of this nefarious activity. As we say this, let us also say that the nations under attack, the ones whose peoples, judges, policemen, and politicians—our colleagues—have shed their blood should be recognized for the sacrifices they have made. Let this recognition come not only verbally but also through compensations, through better prices for their products, so that their people can engage in activities other than drug trafficking.

On the environment, Mr. President, we have been issuing one declaration after another ever since the Stockholm meeting in 1968. Laws must be not only established but also enforced so that those who fail in their duty to take care of the planet are punished. We must not go around pointing fingers and blaming only certain countries.

As far as trade is concerned, we warn about the consequences that the failure of the GATT Uruguay Round, now in its final stage, may have. The failure of this round will scuttle the chances of worldwide prosperity. As the sponsors of this round, we say that rather than reaching a bad agreement we prefer the round to end with all of us coming face to face with the reality that we are incapable of lowering our protectionist barriers to increase prosperity.

Regarding education, we see knowledge as the greatest of capitals in the 21st century. Thus we have gotten the OAS to take the first steps toward a common market of knowledge, and we want and should invite Spain and Portugal to join this common market in their capacity as the sources of our languages, the first instrument of human knowledge.

Mr. President, we must improve our democratic systems by going beyond mere legitimacy, of which we are proud, toward true effectiveness, because unless it can change the status quo a democracy is an obsolete instrument, even if legitimate.

In this regard, we emphatically reject the claim that we amount to nothing and that we have accomplished nothing in 30 years. During 30 years, my country experienced the onslaught of totalitarian guerrillas, endured the totalitarian military government, and returned to the state of law in 1985, through the secret ballot, the favorite weapon of all Uruguayans. This I can proudly say, as president of the nation on behalf of a people who practice tolerance as the foremost virtue of any society.

Mr. President, we have gathered here as members of the same community. Are we a community? Yes, in blood that in my case goes back to Basque and Andalucian grandparents. Yes, in language for we can travel thousands of kilometers throughout this America of ours and understand each other. Yes, we also share a common culture. Can we, however, share a common destiny? This is where we must say not just yes, which is easy, but rather that it is up to all of us. It is up to our imagination, our courage, and our generosity: the imagination of the Spanish king and queen and Don Enrique the Sailor; the generosity with which the Indians offered their fertile wombs for giving birth to Indo-America; and the courage of those who crossed the oceans, first the Spaniards and then all the immigrants that this America generously welcomed into the melting pot of this continent.

If we can summon this generosity, this courage, and this imagination, we will be able to say in future meetings that we are indeed a community.

Thank you hospitable Guadalajara, stately [name indistinct] and generous Mexico. Viva Mexico. [applause]

Venezuela's Perez Speaks

PA1907060891 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0042 GMT 19 Jul 91

[Speech by Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez at the opening session of the first Ibero-American summit, at the Cabanas Cultural Institute in Guadalajara, Mexico—live]

[Text] Messrs. Chiefs of State and Government:

We have come to a meeting among ourselves. Some 500 years ago a new world, universal and different, was born. It was a discovery of Europeans and Americans. It was a discovery, an encounter, a foundation, which on the 500th anniversary of the definition of our identity has brought us face to face. Who are we? Where are we headed? Simon Bolivar defined us. We are a small race of people. What distinguishes us is what we can be. This burden of what lies ahead concerns continental Latin Americans and Caribbean islanders.

Let us begin by stating that Latin America is indispensable. This is the fundamental conviction that paves the way to our presence in the world. Spain and Portugal have the responsibility of converging with Latin America in the magnificent enterprise that is projected for the next 500 years. At the same time, we also have this responsibility. Without them, we will not be what we wish to be. They, without us, will not be what they wish to be.

The struggle for liberty and justice has identified the 500 years of Latin American history. It is confronting the fallacious sociological thesis invented by the imperialist regimes of yesteryear to consolidate their national democracies, based on the local despots who gave them our wealth.

In this meeting of Ibero-America, of Latin America with its history and destiny, we proclaim the definitive demise of militarism. The culmination of an arduous and bloody process affirm democracy and liberty. A new Latin American era is born, without protective paternalism or complexes of subordination. We are the masters of ourselves. Without resentments or futile squabbles, we seek to converge with the first world. We reject the subjugation of our identity, and we know we are an indispensable part of a new international order. Now begins our total integration in the reality of our great destiny. Integration will no longer be the preferred rhetoric of Latin American speech. We are achieving it.

The SELA [Latin American Economic System], ALADI [Latin American Integration Association], the Mercosur, the Andean Pact, the Central American community, the CARICOM [Caribbean Common Market], and the Group of Three are the apparently disjointed expressions of integration. The Group of Rio is the political expression of

the inexorable will of Latin American integration. We will make of the OAS the hemispheric expression of the continental will, seated at the table with a concerted effort to achieve integration of the two regions of America, that of the Anglo-Saxon North and of the Mestizo North, forming a great nation of republics.

We are building the option of our peoples. We have overcome distances in the political, social, and cultural aspects. We are neither ashamed of our past, nor is our will intimidated by the task to be carried out to assume our destiny as a free country. We will erase poverty and misery. We will climb the levels of science and technology. The Simon Bolivar project commits us to work jointly to close the gap. This is the challenge that we must fully assume. We must propose to humanity, from Latin America, a form of economic, social, and cultural organization that will be capable of intertwining liberty and democracy with international justice and social equilibrium.

We, the government leaders, who assumed the leadership of our nations, must do away with fears and hesitation. Times of change will blow through or refresh the future of our fatherlands. Change, change, change is the cry of our historic times. Integration, the revision of the old and anachronistic formulas of the first principles of international relations; the supranationality of the rights of countries to exercise their sovereignty and human rights; and a new international order, which in short will define and forge the interrelation of the national, regional, and global society are the challenges which we will face in the future.

Latin America will be the continent where the utopia of an authentic democracy of free and equal citizens will prevail. A model of a new society is demanded by the world changes. Latin American integration is the framework in which the region can contribute the new social international form of organization to the world. Integration is the new instrument so that the new international economic order will not be the design that the North wants for the South, but the path which the South wants for itself and to recreate a single world. Latin American integration has the will to overcome the weaknesses and decades of backwardness that each country would be doomed to experience. Ibero-America will not cease to be a name or aspiration without destination if Latin America does not integrate and if Spain and Portugal do not place themselves in a position of equilibrium—their European interest and Latin American interest. Ibero-America is possible on the condition that we achieve it. We must cross paths. We must dare to secure as a reality what is already the manifest will and maturity of the region. I permit myself to propose that the Latin America Parliament be constituted and elected by the direct and secret will of our peoples. Whether we make it a law in October 1992 to implement it in October of 1995, five years from the opening of the third millenium, would be the unequivocal demonstration of purpose and would commit not only our governments but our peoples to this effort of fraternity and convergence. We must achieve what this small human gender is capable of doing, strengthened by cultural, linguistic, and racial homogeneity. We must launch the project that predetermined our destiny—integration, the Latin American community, which is the challenge of history.

I salute with emotion and hope three who are absent from this summit: the Republic of Haiti, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico—both strong Latin American nations—and the new Caribbean islands that colonial imperialism segregated from us, but which in their geography, in their original history, in their mestizo blood, and in their suffering are an integral part of this Latin America, of this Ibero-America that is gathered here. Thank you very much. [applause]

Castro Grants Interview

PA1907035591 Mexico City XHTV Television Network in Spanish 0225 GMT 19 Jul 91

[Interview with Cuban President Fidel Castro by unidentified reporters in Guadalajara, Mexico on 18 July—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] What is your opinion of the Group of Seven summit?

[Castro] [Words indistinct] not seen television or anything. I have been working all day.

[Reporter] What have you been working on?

[Castro] I have been interviewed and have held meetings.

[Reporter] What is your opinion of the call made by the industrialized group? It has stated...

[Castro, interrupting] Oh, you are talking about the Group of Seven?

[Reporter] Yes.

[Castro] I think that the Group of Seven believes they are the owners of the world and that they have the right to dictate orders to the rest of the world. However, I do not believe all seven countries believe this. I think they are mainly influenced by the United States [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Fidel, they say you are going to be the star of this summit [word indistinct].

[Castro] I believe the stars [words indistinct] in light years. Here, we are humble human beings trying to solve problems that are bigger than we are.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] among so many democratic leaders. Do you feel pressured or uncomfortable?

[Castro] I feel as democratic as the best. [Words indistinct]...

[Reporter, interrupting] Fidel, will there be a plebicite in Cuba?

[Castro] Why should we hold a plebicite in Cuba? Will the United States hold a plebicite? Will there be a plebicite anywhere else? Why [words indistinct]?

[Reporter] How is the human rights situation in Cuba? Is there respect for human rights?

[Castro] What human rights are you talking about, child? Has any other country done more for man than Cuba? Is there? Why have you not looked at statistics to see if there is any Third World country or any other country that has done more for man, for the human being, than the Cuban revolution?

[Reporter] Fidel, it happens in Cuba....

[Castro, interrupting] [Words indistinct] question for you. Why do you always repeat slogans that come from far-away places instead of pondering and reasoning matters?

[Reporter] That is why we want to talk to you to [words indistinct] Latin American integration.

[Castro] What did you say?

[Reporter] Will Cuba join the Latin American integration process?

[Castro] We are located in this continent and have always been Americanists... [corrects himself] Latin Americanists.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] free trade with Cuba?

[Castro] Free trade? I believe we practice free trade. What do you mean by free trade?

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] came to be subjected? This was something that was published and it was even said that [words indistinct] would talk to you....

[Castro, interrupting] Those who thought Cuba could be subjected based their opinion on a false premise. These are mere speculations. Nobody has tried to subject me to anything, and I do not believe anyone will try to do so.

[Reporter] Have you been harassed?

[Castro] What?

[Reporter] Have you been harassed?

[Castro] Quite the contrary. I have been very well taken care of. I have received first-rate hospitality. I cannot complain. [sentence indistinct]

[Reporter] We have the world's report of what is happening in Cuba. What is Fidel Castro's version of what is happening in Cuba?

[Castro] I would say that today our country is an example of firmness and dignity.

Castro's Activities 18 Jul

FL1907013591 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jul 91

[Text] Since his arrival in Guadalajara, our commander in chief has carried out an intense schedule that included bilateral meetings with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, Colombian President Cesar Gaviria, Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello, and Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer.

With the UN secretary general, there was an exchange of opinions on the importance of the summit, and the most noteworthy international events and trends, in a climate of cordiality and respect that produced a fruitful dialogue.

With the president of the host country, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, there was a fraternal and fruitful dialogue over the agenda and possibilities of the summit. They also exchanged thoughts on the international and regional situations. The two presidents expressed satisfaction over the improvement in bilateral relations.

With the Spanish leader, Felipe Gonzalez, Fidel conversed on the importance of the summit and the two leaders examined issues relating to the international situation in a climate of frankness, mutual respect, and friendship, which is characteristic of the ties between the two peoples and governments.

Fidel and Carlos Andres Perez, president of Venezuela, continued the dialogue between the two countries on the regional situation and matters of mutual interest in a climate of friendship and understanding that is characteristic of the relations between the two peoples and governments.

Also in a climate of friendship and mutual understanding, Fidel held a discussion with Colombian President Cesar Gaviria that focussed on bilateral relations, the Ibero-American summit, and the regional and world situations. President Gaviria announced the reestablishment of consular relations with Cuba as a step toward reestablishment of full diplomatic relations.

With Brazilian President Fernando Collor de Mello, Fidel held a profound discussion on the importance of the summit and a sincere exchange of perceptions and analyses on the international situation, and particularly on the economic crisis and possible solutions. The conversation was very open and took place in a climate of friendship and respect during which they also examined aspects of the bilateral relations.

Finally, our commander in chief met with Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer. The meeting was held in a climate of respect and focussed on the summit and the socio-political situation of the hemisphere.

Cuban Issue Not on Agenda

PA1807165391 Paris AFP in Spanish 1025 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Report by Antonio Ortega]

[Text] Guadalajara, Mexico, 18 Jul (AFP)—Certain presidents attending the Ibero-American summit in Guadalajara have continued to comment on the need for democratic change in Cuba, but they have done so away from the official meeting.

Argentine President Carlos Menem has told reporters that Cuban head of state Fidel Castro must seek a "democratic solution for the Cuban people."

According to Menem, Castro "has done much for Cuba, but the Cuban people need to elect their leaders," as is done in the other Ibero-American countries.

Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ramon Sanchez has stated that the summit was not called to discuss a particular subject, but issues of common interest in Ibero-America. For this reason there will be no alleged pressure on his government within the official framework; besides, "Cuba is quite democratic."

Nicaraguan President Violeta Chamorro supported the Argentine president's opinion, saying that she "hopes that one day Cuba will be democratic." Chamorro also said that she hopes that the Cuban people can achieve a national "understanding" as well as "reconciliation and forgiveness," as her government is attempting in Nicaragua.

According to the Argentine president, his thoughts about the need for democratic changes in Cuba are like those of "almost all the other" dignitaries attending the Guadalajara summit, which will be inaugurated today.

According to diplomatic sources, the Cuban issue will not be officially discussed at the summit, even though it has been the focal issue every time reporters approach the presidents in Guadalajara.

It was concurrently announced that Colombian President Cesar Gaviria had disclosed to Colombian reporters that on the evening of 17 July he would dine with Castro and that at the meeting he would discuss the possibility of both nations establishing consular and commercial relations. Nevertheless, Colombian sources have refused to confirm the report.

Meanwhile, it is expected that today there will be a meeting between the heads of state of Chile and Cuba, countries that broke off diplomatic ties in 1973 and have not resumed them, even though the South American nation has restored relations with the USSR.

A number of private meetings have been held at the Hotel Camino Real, but the press has not had access to firsthand information because, for security reasons, the hotel has been off-limits to everyone except the presidents and some members of their entourages.

Referring to the need for change within the Cuban system, Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez said that Castro is an "experienced leader who does not need advice."

Perez and his Mexican colleague Carlos Salinas met on 17 July with Castro, but the subject matter of their conversation was not disclosed.

The Venezuelan president said that his meeting with the Cuban commander was to discuss various issues.

It is expected that the Cuban issue will not be discussed at the working sessions of the summit, but no one has dismissed the possibility that there will be further remarks concerning "the need for a democratic solution" on the island.

Argentine President on Cuba

PY1807190691 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1406 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Report by special NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS correspondent]

[Text] Guadalajara, Mexico, 18 Jul (NA)—President Carlos Menem said here last night that Cuban citizens "have every right to elect their government leaders and to live in freedom." Menem made a categorical call for Cuba's democratization a few hours after sharing the podium with Fidel Castro during the opening ceremony of the Ibero-American Summit.

During a chat with Argentine correspondents at the entrance of the Guadalajara Chamber of Commerce, Menem said his opinion on Cuba "does not constitute interference in Cuba's domestic affairs." He said: "It is only the opinion of a man who loves democracy. I believe the time has come (to democratize Cuba) because this is what all of us desire."

Moments before attending a ceremony in Guadalajara during which a new edition of "Martin Fierro" [Argentine epic poem] was issued, Menem said: "I believe the Cuban people have the right to elect their government leaders and to live in freedom."

Also present at the ceremony were Guido Di Tella, Argentine foreign minister; Antonio Cafiero, Buenos Aires Province governor; Abelardo Ramos, Argentine ambassador to Mexico; members of the presidential entourage; and special guests.

Later President Menem hosted a reception in honor of those present and of the Argentine communities in Guadalajara and the Federal District.

Gonzalez on Cuban Democracy

PA1807154591 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0621 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Text] Guadalajara, (Mexico), 18 Jul (EFE)—Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez this Thursday reiterated to Cuban President Fidel Castro that Cuba's future lies in its integration into Latin America and, therefore, in the democratization and pacification process going on in the region.

According to what the director of the International Cabinet of the Office of the Spanish Prime Minister, Jose Pons, reported last night, Gonzalez and Castro spoke in the Spanish prime minister's suite for 40 minutes. They were accompanied by Spanish Foreign Minister Fernandez-Ordonez and aides.

Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari later joined the meeting. He had expressed his interest in participating in the meeting between Gonzalez and Castro, which lasted for another 30 minutes.

During the meeting, the Spanish prime minister "made a very clear analysis" to explain to Castro the need to incorporate Cuba into the homogenizing process spreading through Latin America, which is based on the expansion of democracy, pacification, and the existence of regional integration processes.

Fidel Castro told Gonzalez and Salinas about the situation in his country, which is going through a "test period" as a result of the current international situation, which the Cuban economy cannot face alone. Therefore, Cuba needs international cooperation and assistance.

Felipe Gonzalez told Fidel Castro of his impressions following his visit to the Soviet Union at the beginning of this month. His analysis of the situation coincided with one made by President Salinas, who has also visited the Soviet Union recently. The Cuban leader listened "carefully" to Gonzalez' analysis, Pons reported.

Castro showed special interest in the process initiated in the Soviet Union with the Soviet republics' treaty of the Union, but he did not agree with what the Mexican and Spanish heads of government said about the domestic situation in the USSR.

Throughout the interview, Felipe Gonzalez repeatedly mentioned the word democracy, according to Pons, who noted that the Spanish prime minister has not softened the position he upheld at the meeting he had with Castro in Brasilia in 1989, when he urged the Cuban leader to join the international democratization process.

Fidel Castro, who kept his military cap on throughout the meeting, asked about King Juan Carlos and the meeting he will hold either tomorrow or Friday [as received] with the Spanish monarch.

Regarding the possibility of normalizing relations between Spain and Cuba, exactly one year after the so-called "crisis of the embassies," Pons stated that they mentioned the issue but without going into any deep analysis of it.

Collor Meets Fidel Castro

PY1907000891 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Text] The longest conversation President Collor held today was with Cuban President Fidel Castro. Commander Fidel did not conceal from President Collor the difficulties Cuba is undergoing after so many changes in the communist world. In reply, Castro heard that Brazil hopes to see Cuba integrated into the international community and close to its Latin American neighbors.

We have been excluded, isolated, and excommunicated, the Cuban president said, and Cuba is emerging little by little from its isolation.

[Begin Collor recording] I told President Fidel Castro that Brazil will be ready for any request or appeal for help from the Cuban Government whenever it is necessary. [end recording]

Aylwin, Castro Discuss Relations

PA1907005191 Paris AFP in Spanish 2154 GMT 18 Jul 91

[By Gabriel Smirnow, special AFP correspondent]

[Text] Guadalajara, Mexico, 18 Jul (AFP)—Despite the expectations, Chilean President Patricio Aylwin and Cuban President Fidel Castro concluded a meeting in this city today without announcing the reestablishment of diplomatic relations severed 18 years ago.

The two presidents met for a few hours before the official start of the first Ibero-American summit of chiefs of state and government, which seeks to restructure the region within the framework of the new international order being formed.

At the highest level meeting since Fidel Castro met with Chilean President Salvador Allende during a visit to Santiago, Chile, in 1972, the two presidents spoke about their bilateral relations, but without reaching any agreement to normalize them.

"I believe that in the past times there has been much progress in the contacts, in the relations betwen Chile and Cuba," Fidel Castro stated shortly after the meeting. "We must go little by little, but forward," said the Cuban president, who said he was optimistic about the prospects of reestablishing diplomatic relations with Chile, one of the three South American countries with which Cuba has no relations.

The meeting between Aylwin and Castro, however, was viewed in Guadalajara as one more element in the slow process to normalize these relations, which were broken immediately after General Augusto Pinochet took power in Chile.

Recently, Aylwin publicly asked the Cuban president to voice his rejection of actions by armed groups that continue to operate in Chile, despite the fact that the democratic system has been reestablished.

The meeting with Aylwin was carried out within the framework of some intense bilateral meetings of Fidel Castro with other Latin American presidents, including President Cesar Gaviria of Colombia, another country with which Cuba has no diplomatic relations.

At the end of the meeting, held on Wednesday night, President Gaviria said that his government was studying the reestablishment of relations with Cuba, but only at consular level, which is also expected in the case of Chile.

The diplomatic "offensive" of Fidel Castro is interpreted in diplomatic circles at the summit as an effort to obtain continental solidarity at a time when Cuba is experiencing its worst situation since the revolutionary triumph in 1959.

Chile Resumes Relations With Cuba

PY1907015691 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Sources have reported in Guadalajara, Mexico, that Chile today became the second country, after Colombia, to resume consular relations with Cuba. The announcement was made by Colombian President Cesar Gaviria within the framework of the Ibero-American summit in Mexico. Gaviria reiterated his willingness to resume commercial and consular relations with Cuba.

The news of Chile's decision, even though expected, surprised reporters because it was the Colombian president who made the announcement. Earlier Cuban President Fidel Castro and Chilean President Patricio Aylwin avoided commenting on the issue of resumption of relations between the two countries at the consular or diplomatic level.

Aylwin Receives Fidel Castro

PY1907015291 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Text] The audience requested by Cuban President Fidel Castro with Chilean President Patricio Aylwin lasted 50 minutes. The two presidents met at the presidential suite of the Camino Real Hotel. Our special correspondent Manola Robles reports:

Commander Fidel Castro arrived at the audience granted him by President Patricio Aylwin in the Camino Real Hotel dressed in his green uniform. His escort remained near the presidential suite. Castro greeted the Chilean president in a cordial manner and stood beside him for pictures. The meeting was scheduled to last 15 minutes but lasted 50. Fidel Castro avoided commenting on the main topics when answering reporters' questions. His encounter with the Chilean press occurred as follows:

[Begin recording] [Castro] I am here because I said I would talk with you for a short while. Besides, I wanted to greet you. Are you from Chile?

[Unidentified reporters] Yes, from the Chilean media.

[Castro] Are all of you from the Chilean media?

[Reporter] Yes.

[Castro] I am glad. [end recording]

Asked if progress was made on the issue of relations between Chile and Cuba, Fidel Castro said:

[Begin recording] You do not want me to be indiscreet and begin telling you all about our discussions, do you? If that were the case, we would have sat here among you. [end recording]

Castro added that the two countries have had many contacts lately, and relations have progressed consistently. Castro added that some airlines are already flying Chilean tourists to the island. We have progressed a lot, and we have to move little by little, Castro reiterated. His escorts, meanwhile, tried to push tape recorders aside in a way that was not clearly visible. Asked about pending issues before relations can be resumed, Castro said:

[Begin recording] We have been talking with different Chilean political leaders lately. All issues have practically been clarified between our two countries. Therefore, there was no need to discuss them. Our talk was friendly, pleasant, without any complicated or difficult topic because we do not have any pending difficult problem. [end recording]

Castro then said that Jose Antonio Viera Gallo, Chilean Chamber of Deputies president, has asked him to raise the level of contacts between the two countries. At what level, he was asked. Perhaps to the consular level?

[Begin recording] We have not talked about that here; it was done in Chile. What we discussed here will be made known in due time, when things become reality. [end recording]

Asked about Cuba's debt to the Chilean Central Bank, Castro said that it would not be a problem. The meeting with the Chilean media became stormy. Asked about the period of emergency in Cuba, Fidel Castro said:

[Begin recording] Well, we are not getting out of it; we are getting into it. We are in the midst of it. It might even get worse; conditions might become more difficult. We are required to make a great effort; a lot of work and care is needed. But we are confronting the situation with great enthusiasm. [end recording]

This was the end of Fidel Castro's meeting with the Chilean media after his meeting with Patricio Aylwin in Guadalajara, Mexico.

Gaviria Confirms Ties With Cuba

PA1807215991 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2041 GMT 18 Jul 91

[By Elias Garcia]

[Text] Guadalajara, Mexico, 18 Jul (EFE)—Colombian President Cesar Gaviria today confirmed that Cuba and Colombia have reestablished diplomatic relations, broken in 1979, as the first step toward the resumption of full diplomatic relations.

At a news conference held in the Mexican city of Guadalajara, where he is attending the first Ibero-American summit, Gaviria indicated that "the problems that existed between the two countries have been overcome," and the reasons that led to the break of diplomatic relations "no longer exist."

The rupture took place during the Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala administration, and the Colombian Government attributed the break-up to Cuban meddling in Colombian domestic affairs in the form of support to the guerrilla groups.

President Gaviria, however, noted the resumption of relations does not presuppose an "ideological backing" of the Cuban regime, and voiced his hope that Cuba will evolve toward a democratic stance.

"We support nonintervention, but we do hope that Cuba will introduce reforms, and I hope Cubans themselves make their decision without foreign intervention. I would look favorably upon democratic political changes in Cuba," the Colombian president noted.

The agreement on the resumption of relations was reached last night during a dinner held by Presidents Fidel Castro and Cesar Gaviria, which was also attended by Colombian Nobel Prize winner Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

At the dinner, which was held at the initiative of President Gaviria, the presidents also talked about the international situation and the peace process between the Colombian guerrillas and the government. According to Gaviria, Fidel Castro "is very interested" in the Colombian peace process.

In this regard, the Colombian president stated in a meeting that he had yesterday with the Colombian press that he was not going to request Castro's mediation before the Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Coordinating Board, which consists of the two armed groups that still exist in the country, that is, the ELN (Army of National Liberation) and the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia).

President Gaviria pointed out the "enormous interest" in the Guadalajara summit "not only as a summit, but as a forum of bilateral meetings."

For Gaviria, all the multilateral organizations that exist now in the American Continent (Mercosur [South American Common Market], Andean Pact, Enterprise for the Americas Initiative...) are only "intermediate steps" in the process that "must result in the creation of a large trade zone open to all countries in America." In this regard, Gaviria described the summit as an important step forward.

Regarding the narcotics trafficking situation, the Colombian president stated that the position of his country as the epicenter of this phenomenon is being displaced by the action of the government.

However, Gaviria warned: "We are concerned that narcotics trafficking is shifting to other countries in Central and South America." Thus, international cooperation in the struggle against drug trafficking must be increased. To achieve this end, President Gaviria offered the experience of his country.

Gonzalez, Castro, Salinas Meet

PA1807153291 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0548 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Text] Guadalajara (Mexico), 17 Jul (EFE)—The Cuban and Mexican presidents, Fidel Castro and Carlos Salinas de Gortari, and the head of the Spanish Government, Felipe Gonzalez, met for approximately two hours today before the inauguration of the first Ibero-American summit.

Although no details of the discussions were released, persons who witnessed the end of the meeting agreed that the three men appeared unusually stern even in the presence of the few photographers that were allowed to enter the Camino Real Hotel in Guadalajara (Jalisco State, Mexico) where the summit's participants are lodged.

The meeting was held in suite 4110, Gonzalez', and the apparent coldness of the parting contrasted with the warm greeting the head of the Spanish Government gave the Cuban president in the hotel's gardens before the meeting started and before Salinas de Gortari's arrival.

Castro, dressed in his usual olive-drab uniform, was accompanied during the interview by his vice president, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, among other aides. Gonzalez was accompanied by Foreign Affairs Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez and the Spanish ambassador to the United Nations, Juan Antonio Yanes.

Spanish and Mexican Presidency spokesmen reported that, before the meeting in Gonzalez' suite, Salinas and Castro met for 45 minutes in the company of their closest aides.

Spanish Premier on Cuba

LD1807144691 Madrid RNE International in Spanish 0900 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Excerpt] Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has stressed to Cuban President Fidel Castro the need for the democratization of Cuba as a factor of unity in Latin America. The meeting between the two leaders took place just hours before the beginning of the Ibero-American summit, which is being held starting today in the Mexican city of Guadalajara. Although Felipe Gonzalez did not expressly ask Castro to make an effort toward a democratic opening-up, he did emphasize the word, democratization, as a starting point for a homogenization of the continent. For his part, the Cuban president admitted that Cuba is going through a difficult situation and asked for economic aid to prevent the country from collapsing.

The meeting between Gonzalez and Castro was also attended by Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez and Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. Subsequently they were joined by Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari. The Spanish prime minister has also had meetings with five other Ibero-American presidents: those of Bolivia, Mexico, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Peru, and UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. [passage omitted]

Spain To Give Paraguay Support

PY1807193691 Asuncion NOTICIAS in Spanish 13 Jul 91 p 11

[By special correspondent Celso Chavez]

[Text] Guadalajara, Mexico—President Andres Rodriguez and Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez met for one hour at the Camino Real Hotel, where Rodriguez is staying. During the meeting, Gonzalez promised to send technical advisers to Paraguay to assist in the conversion of the industrial sector so Paraguay can quickly and openly participate in the Common Market of the South (Mercosur).

Gonzalez announced that an Industry Ministry technical mission and Spanish businessmen will go to Paraguay to analyze possibilities for investments and to help in consolidation of the democratic process promoted by Rodriguez. Gonzalez said: "We can implement some agreements on investments and on financial cooperation. We also hope to send Spanish businessmen who can closely observe Paraguayan reality and can help channel some investment projects."

The Spanish prime minister said that Spain admires the Paraguayan people's support for democracy, adding: "We have to do our best to support them on the basis of the transition process undertaken in Spain." Finally, he said he expected to visit Paraguay very soon.

Rodriguez, in turn, expressed his pleasure over the Spanish prime minister's possible visit. He said they discussed several matters during the meeting. He noted that he was moved by Spain's willingness to provide technical cooperation, adding that he was sure Gonzalez' visit will mark the beginning of important assistance to Paraguay.

Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez and his Paraguayan counterpart Alexis Frutos Vaesken also attended the meeting. Fernandez Ordonez said Paraguay offers the best opportunities for investors. He also pointed out the many contacts existing between the two countries, adding that new cooperation and assistance projects will be implemented.

Finally, Frutos Vaesken said this meeting will help promote the installation of spinning mills and agricultural and industrial enterprises in Paraguay. He added that Spain is willing to provide support for specific projects linked to the construction of economical housing.

Collor on Nuclear Treaty, Summit

PA1807202391 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1803 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Excerpts] Within the framework of the activities of the first summit of presidents and heads of state of Ibero-America taking place in the Mexican city of Guadalajara, the Argentine and Brazilian Governments abandoned any intention of manufacturing an atomic bomb. In an agreement signed today, Argentine President Carlos Saul Menem and Brazilian President Fernando Collor pledged not to produce any type of nuclear weapon, not to deploy nuclear weapons in their territory, and not allow third countries to carry out nuclear testing in their territory. The document ratifies the right of both counties to continue scientific research for the peaceful use of nuclear power. It is worth noting that Brazil and Argentina are the only two Latin American countries that have the actual capability of manufacturing nuclear weapons. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Reporter] President Collor, please tell Mexican television what your impression is of the gains obtained by countries from bilateral meetings, such as with Argentina?

[Collor] Much more than words; the act speaks for itself. It is a very important step toward building a peaceful world. Argentina and Brazil thus set an example for the rest of the developed world; that it is possible to forsake the use of atomic devices for ends that are not exclusively peaceful.

[Reporter] Mr. President, tell us what the importance of this Ibero-American summit is.

[Collor] It is very important. We must ensure that this meeting serves to strengthen mutual confidence and solidarity among our countries.

[Reporter] What is your outlook for Mexico in 1991?

[Collor] What?

[Reporter] What is your outlook for Mexico this year?

[Collor] Mexico is doing fine. It has a great president, great people, and especially a willingness to effectively integrate with the world—the Old World [Primer Mundo]. That is why I believe that Mexico is doing very well. Mexico is fine. [end recording]

Argentina, Brazil Sign Nuclear Treaty

PY1807165091 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1411 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Text] Guadalajara, Mexico, 18 Jul (NA)—This morning in Guadalajara, Argentina and Brazil signed a new treaty

promising "to use the nuclear material and installations under their jurisdiction and control exclusively for peaceful means."

The treaty, which complements the agreement signed by the two countries in Foz do Iguacu last year, was labeled by Argentine President Carlos Menem last night as "an example for all humanity."

"From this point on, nuclear development (in the two countries) will be for peace and never for death" said Menem at the Camino Real Hotel, where he is staying.

The agreement was signed at the Guadalajara Chamber of Commerce this morning by Menem and Brazilian President Fernando Collor. Foreign Ministers Guido di Tella and Francisco Rezek were also present.

Menem praised the agreement last night. He said: "This is a real example for all humanity because two countries, Brazil and Argentina, are signing a treaty that definitely puts an end to the possibility of manufacturing nuclear weapons in the region."

President Menem pointed out that with this step, Argentina and Brazil are in a position to sign the Tlatelolco Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Menem said: "It is quite possible that Argentina and Brazil will end up signing that treaty."

The agreement signed this morning states that the two countries—after confirming their peaceful objectives—promised to prohibit and prevent the use, fabrication, production, or purchase through any means of any nuclear weapon in their respective territories. They also promised to refrain from fomenting; authorizing, directly or indirectly; or participating in the use, fabrication, production, or purchase of any nuclear weapon. They also promised not to receive, store, produce, purchase, or install any part of a nuclear weapon.

The agreement also says: "In view of the fact that there is currently no technical distinction possible between nuclear explosive devices for peaceful uses or for military uses, the two countries also agreed to prohibit and prevent in their respective territories" any direct or indirect action for the production or purchase of any nuclear explosive devices.

The document also says that the agreement will not affect the two countries' inalienable rights to carry out research and production for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

The agreement includes creation of the Argentine-Brazilian Agency for the Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials [Agencia Brasileno-Argentina de Contabilidad y Control de Materiales Nucleares—ABACC].

Before the treaty signing, President Menem held several meetings in his suite in the Camino Real Hotel. As part of his activities, he met with members of Mercosur [Common Market of the South] (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay) to study the possibility of allowing Bolivia and Chile to join this organization.

Regarding Chile, Menem said last night that Mercosur "encourages the presence of all countries of the region." He added: "We are talking with Chile and the other countries; in the case of Chile it is not up to us, it is up to Chile" to join.

Guadalajara Chamber of Commerce Head Interviewed

PA1807150391 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1403 GMT 17 Jul 91

[Interview with Julio Garcia Briceno, president of Guadalajara's Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce, by reporter Jose Cardenas in Mexico City—live]

[Text] [Cardenas] Mr. Garcia Briceno, thank you very much for being here today.

[Garcia] Thank you, Pepe. Good morning.

[Cardena] We have invited you here because we are interested in the Jalisco business sector's perspective of the summit, which must not only be viewed as the political framework for a propositional dialogue, but also as a source of possible opportunities in terms of commercial exchange.

[Garcia] That is right, Pepe. First of all I must thank you for inviting me to this program. To repeat what has already been said, this is a historic meeting: it is the first time that 23 presidents will meet in Mexico, specifically in Guadalajara, because of which we are very pleased and proud.

I must also underscore President Salinas de Gortari's power to achieve this first summit meeting. As we were saying a few moments ago, at times it proves difficult to invite 10 couples to a get-together at our homes; can you imagine the work it must take to get 23 presidents, who have all sorts of commitments, to gather in one place like this? We must, therefore, acknowledge the president's power to call this meeting.

Meanwhile, in response to your question, I believe this is a magnificent opportunity and we should be alert to everything that will be taking place here. As you know, this will be primarily a meeting of the 23 presidents; we have been invited to social gatherings, to two dinners. However, the importance of these meetings is not solely the political, cultural, and social aspects but also economic aspects with a view to the free trade agreement; this is extraordinary. Imagine that precisely with the trilateral treaty, the Ibero-American countries must be duly informed of the negotiations that Mexico will be carrrying out to achieve these political, cultural, social, and economic goals, which will bring increased well-being not only for Mexico but for all of the countries.

[Cardenas] I have been informed that Cuban President Fidel Castro, who met with Jalisco businessmen approximately 20 days ago in Havana, is very interested—apart from the political aspects of the Ibero-American summit—in conversing with members of Jalisco's private sector, perhaps in quest of investment projects. What type of dialogue will you establish with the Cuban leader?

[Garcia] Look, Pepe. We have already established contact with the Cuban commercial attache, Juan Fernandez [words indistinct] the possibility of a meeting with Commander Castro. I must add that the business sector's resolve to dialogue—not only with Commander Castro but with any of the presidents who may wish to do so—implies an ability to see that Mexico has great prospects for exchange with all of the countries.

For Mexico, in fact, an extraordinary field is unfolding, and as I said a moment ago, last night I was at the inauguration of a well known commercial chain that put its shares on sale and joined the securities market. The president of this business, which is certainly very important, told me that the company is not only selling its shares in Mexico City but also in the United States and Europe, and that they are having unparalleled success. He told me that all of this has been possible largely because of the changes in President Salinas' policies.

[Cardenas] Is this an opportunity for the industrialists in Jalisco and—I suppose—nationwide, to show that to improve our relationships and the commercial exchange that our new international relations demand, an opening is required?

[Garcia] I believe that an opening is already under way. All we need now are certain mechanisms to complete unfinished structures. I believe that openings for commerce and industry are forthcoming and we can see this with the sale of shares in the United States and Europe, which I mentioned earlier.

[Cardenas] I am also referring to changes in attitude because some years ago, to think of future negotiation of investment plans with Cuba, for example, would have been quite difficult for Jalisco businessmen.

[Garcia] That is right. I must say that at present there are several industrialists in Jalisco who have already invested in Cuba, but as I said to my namesake [not further identified] in Havana, we must also get better acquainted with the new rules of the game. This is very important, and not only in Cuba's case but in any negotiation, be it local or foreign. However, the opening and the commercial and industrial sectors' resolve—not only in Jalisco, I am allowing myself to speak at this time on behalf of the Mexican sector—is extraordinary. We are living in a new Mexico.

[Cardenas] Thank you very much, Mr. Garcia Briceno.

[Garcia] Pepe, if you will allow me, I would also like to announce that the Guadalajara Chamber of Commerce's facilities have been turned over to the Foreign Relations Secretariat and the presidential general staff for the presidents to hold meetings. Of course, I must also thank all of the Chamber's members for their understanding of this measure. It is an honor for us to offer the Chamber's facilities to these institutions, specifically to the Presidency.

I would also like to ask Guadalajara's residents and organized commerce for their help and understanding of the grand event of the next few days—today, tomorrow, and the day after tomorrow. There will be annoyances, I am sure, such as traffic and security measures which we will attempt to lessen. However, we would like the people to understand that this is a historic meeting. It is unprecedented in the 450 years since Guadalajara was founded. Therefore, I am taking advantage of this opportunity Pepe, to ask for the people's help, to express the Chamber's gratitude to organized business, and to ask all of the people of Jalisco to put forth their best so that this meeting can be a success as planned by Governor Cosio Vidaurri, and also—I am sure—by President Salinas de Gortari.

[Cardenas] Thank you Mr. Garcia Briceno.

[Garcia] Thank you, Pepe.

Cuba

Havana Notes G-7 Pressure on Gorbachev

FL1907022291 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jul 91

[Text] Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev demanded today in London respect for the self-determination of the Cuban people. During a press conference after his meeting with British Prime Minister John Major, Gorbachev said you must show respect for the Cuban people. I believe that they have the right to freely choose the way they want to face the future.

The Soviet president rejected all forms of pressure to get the USSR to suspend its economic cooperation with Cuba and placed emphasis on putting an end to the Western questions on the relationship between his country and our island or whatever nation on the planet.

Gorbachev is carrying out an official visit to Great Britain where he met with the Group of Seven.

Soviet officials have expressed their satisfaction over the results of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and the leaders of the seven most industrialized nations, according to international press agencies. Vitaliy Ignatenko, Soviet presidential press spokesman, told BbC Television today that the meeting of the Soviet Union with the Group of Seven constitutes a step forward in world history.

According to British analysts, even if the Soviet delegation did not get direct financial assistance from the most important bloc of Western nations, the inclusion of the multinational state in the international economic system is a decisive step.

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev will return to his country tomorrow with one of the most significant agreements from his trip to London—the celebration of a Soviet—North American summit 30-31 July in Moscow where a treaty on the limitation of strategic arms, the subject of negotiations for over 15 years, will be signed.

Brazilian Minister, Education Delegation Arrives

FL1607195891 Havana Cuba Vision Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Jul 91

[Text] The Brazilian Minister of Education Carlos Alberto Chiarelli and his delegation have arrived in our country in response to an invitation from the Education Ministry of Cuba.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] This morning, the Brazilian delegation, headed by Mr. Chiarelli, arrived at the Jose Marti International Airport where they were greeted by doctoral candidate Luis Ignacio Gomez Gutierrez, Cuban education minister [title as heard].

[Chiarelli] The purpose of the trip is to get a close look at the Cuban efforts in literacy and basic education, to explore joint alternatives, and to seek international educational ties.

[Reporter] During their brief visit the members of the delegation will hold work meetings with officials from the Cuban Ministry of Education. [Words indistinct] the vocational school Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and the institute [words indistinct]. The delegation will also tour areas of economic and social interest. Mr. Chiarelli will return to Brazil on 18 July. [end recording]

Meets With Castro

FL1807010391 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Text] Yesterday, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, received Mr. Carlos Alberto Chiarelli, education minister of Brazil, who is in Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Education Ministry.

Today, the Brazilian minister continued touring educational centers and places of social interest in Havana. The morning began with a visit to the [words indistinct] [Vladimir Ilyich] Lenin Vocational Institute. Mr. Chiarelli, accompanied [words indistinct] education minister of Cuba, received a detailed briefing on the characteristics of this center founded in 1974. Over 3,000 students were enrolled in the institute during the recently-concluded school year.

The Brazilian minister showed interest in the students' living conditions, their training in this type of center, and the experience obtained with the study-work system. Mr. Chiarelli said the tour to the Villena-Revolution Livestock Polytechnic Institute was very interesting. This center contributes to the training of highly-skilled workers for the development of our agriculture.

The Brazilian minister arrived in Cuba early yesterday and will return to his country tomorrow, 18 July.

El Salvador

Rebel Station Views Central American Summit

PA1807230291 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 16 Jul 91

[Station commentary: "What Do the Salvadoran People Expect From the Central American Presidents?"]

[Text] The 10th Central American Presidential Summit is taking place at the right moment to take significant steps toward integration and demilitarization in the area. It is a complex problem that demands local and regional solutions, along with resolve and political realism, but it especially demands the stability and unity of the great Central American masses.

If we want peace, we first have to solve the land problem, democratize society, and advance toward social and economic development. The Central American presidents themselves have recognized this. After nine presidential meetings, the Central American people still await the changes, plus the required urgent transformations that will lead them to the lasting and firm peace offered by the Esquipulas 2 Summit.

Today, in the face of the 10th summit, the Salvadoran Government and military continue to be one of the main obstacles to firm and lasting peace. In contrast to the headway made in Nicaragua when the contras and the government signed a peace agreement and the contras became integrated into civilian life with broad guarantees for their political activities, plus the reduction in the number of Sandinist People's Army troops, and so on, we have the Cristiani government's political resolve that stubbornly insists on maintaining a wall of impunity intact in El Salvador by its negotiating inflexibility.

The solution to the war in El Salvador, as well as in Guatemala, is making decisive links so that the whole of Central America can march securely toward progress.

The participation and struggle of the Central American people are of decisive importance when governments are an obstacle to unity, to the interests of the majority, and to the defense of national interests over the interests of foreign powers.

This is the case in El Salvador, where the people, whether they are armed or not, have undertaken, with dignity, the challenge of building their own history.

This is why the Salvadoran people expect the summit to produce decisive support for the negotiations process, for the parties in conflict, and for the mediation of the United Nations, so that a political agreement may be reached soon to put an end to the war and to the predominance of the military boot over El Salvador's civil society.

END Criticizes Declaration

PA1907013691 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 19 Jul 91

[Communique issued by the General Staff of the National Army for Democracy in El Salvador on 18 July]

[Text] Communique issued by the National Army for Democracy concerning the declaration of Central American presidents, who met at the San Salvador summit. The General Staff of the National Army for Democracy [END] informs the local and international community of the following:

1. The Central American presidents' demand is not viable or realistic. The presidents must know there will be no unilateral disarmament.

2. The demand is not compatible with the reality of the situation that exists in the country in general, and with the reality of the war in particular.

3. That kind of declaration does not contribute in any way to a negotiated political solution, but, quite the contrary, heartens the most warmongering stances within the government and the Salvadoran Armed Forces.

4. The END's unilateral disarmament is not under negotiation. The Armed Forces have not been able and will not be able to win the war. The solution to the armed conflict requires a settlement on the fate of the two Armies. [word instinct] either the two of us disarm ourselves or neither one does.

5. Any proposal for a solution that does not take into consideration the mass interests of the END and the eradication of the causes that gave rise to the war, is not serious and does not contribute to achieving a long and lasting peace in our country. If the Armed Forces want our weapons, let them win the war.

[Signed] END General Staff
[Dated] 18 July, El Salvador

Roundup of Army-Rebel Clashes 12-15 Jul

PA1807181691

[Editorial Report] Following is a compilation of reports on clashes between Salvadoran Army troops and Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) guerrilla forces between 12 and 15 July.

San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish in its 13 July issue publishes a 200-word report on page 52 on harsh clashes between the Army and the FMLN in San Miguel, San Salvador, and Chalatenango Departments. Military spokesmen reported that six rebels were killed and two 3d Infantry Brigade soldiers were wounded near San Antonio del Mosco cemetery in San Miguel Municipality. Three 4th Infantry Brigade soldiers were killed and eight were wounded on Cacahuanansal hill, Agua Caliente, Chalatenango Department and that 1st

Infantry Brigade soldiers killed two rebels at the El Ranchon creek in Nejapa, northern San Salvador. The military sources reported that the soldiers "impounded one RPG-7 rocket launcher, ammunition clips, and four fragmentary grenades" during these clashes and that "the General Ramon Belloso Battalion destroyed two rebel camps near the Monte de Oro estate in San Jose Guayabal, Cuzcatlan Department."

Also on 13 July, LA PRENSA GRAFICA publishes a 250-word report on page 4 which states that at 0600 that day, FMLN rebels attempted to "take over" the city of San Vicente and were repelled by 5th Infantry Brigade soldiers. The military report indicates that four soldiers were killed and five were wounded up to the time the newspaper went into print but that the clash continued.

Paris AFP in Spanish at 1524 GMT on 14 July in a 100-word report indicates that, according to rebel sources, FMLN "urban commandos attacked an Army patrol in the southern San Salvador outskirts and inflicted four casualties, including dead and wounded."

(Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish at 0000 GMT on 13 July broadcasts 20 minutes of military reports. The Paracentral Anastacio Aquino Front reports that, in the continuing FMLN national operation: If the Armed Forces Wants Our Weapons, Let them Win the War, "at 0600 today, special National Army For Democracy, END, artillery groups shelled and machine gunned the 5th Infantry Brigade headquarters in the center of San Vicente. At the same time, an END infantry unit attacked the Jiboa Battalion at the Miramar and Primavera canton and at the (Amagulapa) bathing resort, located 1.5 km from the 5th Infantry Brigade headquarters." The rebels report that the clashes lasted until "1500 today" and that the FMLN had inflicted 64 casualties, including 24 dead and 40 wounded. They also report to have taken a prisoner named Enrique Melvin Cruz Giron, who is 16 years old and from La Pedrera, Zacatecoluca jurisdiction, La Paz Department. According to the rebels, Cruz Giron is a member of the Jiboa Battalion's 4th Company. The report lists the war materiel seized during military actions and which included: six M-16 rifles, two machine guns, PRC-77 radios, eight complete kits, nine knapsacks, a great amount of ammunition, and other war materiel. The report concludes: "We regret the heroic fall of three END comrades. They were Comrade Vladimir, who was an END unit chief; Comrade Enrique; and Comrade Douglas."

The Northern Front in Chalatenango reports that its men "started military maneuvers against 10 companies of the Bracamonte Battalion and 2d and 4th Infantry Brigade at Cerro Cacahuanance, Aguacaliente jurisdiction, at 0900 on 11 July," inflicting 27 casualties—12 dead and 15 wounded—on the enemy and confiscating weapons which included one M16 rifle, four kits, one M79 grenade launcher, and five knapsacks. The report indicates that "on our part, we lost Comrades Oscar, McGiver, and Julio."

END soldiers in San Salvador report that they clashed with civil defense members on the highway to San Jose Las Flores, Apopa jurisdiction at 1330 on 12 July and inflicted five casualties—four dead and one wounded—on the enemy. They also add that "they took two prisoners of war and have already turned them over to the Red Cross." Also, the Paracentral Modesto Ramirez Front reports that it ambushed soldiers on 13 July in El Amatillo, La Libertad Department and inflicted five casualties.

Panama City ACAN in Spanish at 1732 GMT on 13 July in a 300-word report cites Radio Venceremos reporting "415 casualties to the Army during its military actions this week." The news agency also mentions a report by the Armed Forces Press Committee that "20 guerrillas were killed and 26 wounded this week" and "21 soldiers are dead and 74 wounded."

(Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador at 0000 GMT on 15 July broadcasts eight minutes of military reports, which begin: "END soldiers attacked a Miltary Detachment No. 4 company on the road from Talavera to El Rucio in Cacaopera jurisdiction on 14 July. The clash lasted one and one-half hours and we inflicted five casualties, two dead and three wounded, on the enemy." The report ends: "At 0800 today, FMLN forces clashed with paratroopers in El Transito No. 1, Tonacatepeque jurisdiction and inflicted five casualties on the enemy. Later on, we entered combat with a Belloso Battalion company, which came to reinforce the paratroopers, and we inflicted eight more casualties on these troops."

Honduras

Bodyguard of Armed Forces Commander Shot 16 Jul

PA1607213091 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2052 GMT 16 Jul 91

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 16 Jul (NOTIMEX)—The Public Security Forces (FUSEP) reported today that a personal security guard of Brigadier General Luis Alonso Discua Elvir, Honduran commander of the Armed Forces, was killed this morning.

Sergeant Santos Efrain Zepeda Lopez was hit by a bullet on the base of his skull. The weapon used was apparently a 3.57 caliber magnum or 9 mm, according to the preliminary investigations carried out by the FUSEP (local police).

Zepeda Santos was an active member of the security guard for the Honduran Armed Forces commander.

Nicaragua

Agenda of FSLN National Congress Outlined

PA1807170391 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 17 Jul 91 pp 1, 8

[Article by Maria Alicia Talavera]

[Text] On 16 July, the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] convened all Managua residents to participate at 1700 on 19 July in a rally at the Plaza de la Revolucion to commemmorate the 12th anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist popular revolution.

The 851 delegates who will participate in the First FSLN Congress and more than 130 international guests representing 70 political parties from all ideologies will attend the rally at the Plaza de la Revolucion. The First FSLN Congress will open at 0830 on 19 July at the Olof Palme Convention Center.

Commander Luis Carrion stated in a news conference that "at this stage, the FSLN has undergone a very important transformation, prior to the congress." He added that in addition to discussing the statutes, principles, and programs of Sandinism, the FSLN Congress will elect its new national authorities, including the National Directorate and the Sandinist Assembly.

High-ranking government authorities, representatives from the state branches, and representatives from church and national political parties have been invited to the opening and closing sessions of the congress.

The FSLN Congress will be absolutely open to the national and international press. The debates will be seen and heard through closed-circuit television, which will be available in the different commissions. During the opening ceremony, commander Daniel Ortega will read the political report of the National Directorate on the balance of the Sandinist revolution during the past 12 years.

After the opening ceremony, the plenum will begin the working sessions by discussing the reports by the National Directorate and the Ethics Commission, which was formed last year in the assembly held in El Crucero. Simultaneously, two 100-member commissions will be installed to deliberate on the statutes, principles, and program [of the FSLN].

When asked about the delay in the presentation of the report, Carrion stated: "In reality, there is not a specific explanation for this. There have been many delays in the preparation of the document and that is the main reason why it has not yet been prepared and issued."

On 20 July, the report by the Statutes Commission will be presented to the plenum to be discussed and voted on. Later, the report by the Commission of Principles and Program will be presented.

Elections

The Sandinist Assembly will also be elected on 20 July through direct, individual, and secret vote.

Carrion stated that before 1990, the FSLN did not have leaders elected at any level, because the political decisions and the decisions on the course of action were made by the National Directorate after consulting occasionally with the Sandinist Assembly. He said further that after the congress, the Sandinist Assembly will become the largest FSLN organization between congresses.

Carrion illustrated the changes experienced by Sandinism with the fact that the congress will elect the Sandinist Assembly and the National Directorate. In any event, he continued, the Assembly and directorate which will be elected "will totally modify the relations of these organizations with the membership of the FSLN," because the rank and file of the Sandinism will delegate this responsibility on them.

On Sunday morning, 21 July, the National Directorate will be elected. Afterward, the FSLN secretary general and the treasurer will be chosen. The full session will continue discussing the report by the Principles and Programs Committe and some special resolutions agreed on at the Congress. The closing is scheduled for 1700.

Carrion's news conference was briefly interrupted by Amanda Lorio, secretary for Women's Affairs of the Heroes and Martyrs National Confederation of Professional Associations, to present a document backing Commander Dora Maria Tellez as candidate to the National Directorate. The more than 40 signatures delivered to Carrion represented social sectors, neighborhoods, institutions, and FSLN grass-root organizations.

Carrion explained that one proposal calls for the election of the National Directorate members by lists or slates that may include from seven to 11 candidates. The names of the candidates must appear in a single list so that the delegates can pick one slate over another. The Congress must accept or amend this proposal in its first working session on Thursday, 18 July. If the Congress decides to amend the proposal, it would have to decide on the way the registration of candidates will work.

According to the bylaws proposal, he said, it is established that the candidates must sign agreeing to run. "We cannot elect anybody to a post against his or her wishes," according to the bylaws. The Congress will decide, however, on the registration of candidates and the voting.

Commenting on the candidacy of General Humberto Ortega, Carrion said nobody can prevent him from accepting it, but according to the Transition Agreements, he cannot hold a leadership position within the FSLN. The idea is for the FSLN to support politically his work in the government as head of the Army. Should Ortega subsequently resign his post in the Army, he would take his post in the FSLN.

Carrion showed reporters the documents that will be handed to each delegate, namely, the bylaws proposals, a sheet of paper to submit motions—which are to be done in writing—cards to vote in public, and the documents containing the motions approved by the departmental congresses that have been adopted already. There are also credentials for the Organization Committee, local and foreign observers, and the news media.

He insisted that **only full delegates will be allowed to speak and vote, and that the election for national authorities will be done by individual and secret balloting.**

"You can talk to a delegate until you are blue in the face," Carrion said, but each one "will make his own decision when the time to vote comes, and he is free to decide for himself. That is guaranteed."

The Congress will also elect an Electoral Committee whose members will be proposed by the Organization Committee.

Nicaraguan observers—including traditional allies and relatives of heroes and martyrs—will not be be able to speak or vote, although some foreign guests will be allowed to address the Congress.

Government To Attend

PA1807192591 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1802 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Text] Managua, 18 Jul (ACAN-EFE)—The Nicaraguan Government today appointed a delegation of four senior officials to represent it at the first congress of the opposition Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), which opens on 19 July.

The Presidency's Press and Information Directorate announced that the delegation is led by Government Minister Carlos Hurtado and includes Finance Minister Emilio Pereira, Construction Minister Jaime Icabalceta, and Deputy Presidency Minister Antonio Ibarra.

This is the first time a government delegation has attended a Sandinist party activity.

Commander Luis Carrion, who is in charge of organizing the congress, said that the FSLN has issued invitations to the Violeta Chamorro government, leaders of other parties, and all the churches to attend the inauguration and the 21 July closing of the congress.

This first FSLN congress will also be attended by 132 foreign guests, including representatives of 70 parties, mostly leftist, from 39 countries.

Leadership Selection Viewed

PA1807145291 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 14 Jul 91 p 3

[Article by Margine Gutierrez]

[Text] One of the concerns being voiced by the media is the manner in which the National Directorate [of the Sandinist National Liberation Front] will be elected. BARRICADA feels this should not be done by slate, but rather by individuals.

It is a shame that so far those of us who are going to the congress have not announced that we are determined to support the National Directorate by ratifying the members. This constitutes recognition of the accumulated experience and the specialization that each has acquired, and, above all, it is a show of confidence that men can learn from their mistakes and improve themselves. Although it is true that we recognize the many merits of the National Directorate, we do not deny that they have made mistakes, like all of us who worked for the revolution during those difficult years of its establishment and consolidation.

One of the mistakes we made was to postpone, because of the war, internal discussion of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] as a party. We always deferred the ideological discussion and organization of the party, because we were concerned with plans to confront the aggression, such as ensuring our export crops, recruitment, storage, land settlements, and preparations for civil defense. There was hardly a minute left to look within the organization.

We were all thrown into that whirlpool: FSLN professionals, government officials, and activists. We were the men and women who made the mistakes that many now want to blame on others.

I feel that during the 11 years of revolutionary government, the FSLN was another of the revolutionary state's instruments for ensuring its objectives and goals. Our organization assigned those tasks very high priority to the total detriment to its growth, development, and consolidation as a party.

That is why mechanisms for following up and evaluating were designed, to value the fulfillment of the goals and tasks of the Agrarian Reform and the storage of coffee. Mechanisms to evaluate cadres in their development as militants and in compliance with their individual responsibilities were seldom, if ever, established, except for some atrocious sessions of criticism and self-criticism in regional meetings in which we paid for our faults through torment.

What Mechanisms Can We Use for Evaluation?

If these mechanisms of evaluation did not exist or do not exist today, what criteria are we going to use to evaluate each and every member of the National Directorate? It is extremely difficult to evaluate the work of a decade in a comprehensive, sincere, and responsible manner so that we can decide who stays and who leaves. Unless losing the elections is the guage that we use, we would have to forget more than 10 years of revolutionary efforts, and decide—in the worst case—who we like and who we dislike.

Meanwhile, everyone knows that a campaign has been waged against certain members of the National Directorate. That campaign is directed by the gringo embassy, and it is not being implemented after analyzing the strategy of foreign relations or the agrarian reform, the design of party propaganda, or the direction of the economy. Instead, the National Directorate is put down and slandered, and the private lives of its leaders are prey to gossip.

In other words, since they are such good manipulators of consciences, they do not appeal to reason, but to our feelings; unfortunately, some comrades have continued that campaign, which is as old as the FSLN. Now they call us "pinateros," before they called us Sandino-communists, bank robbers, thieves, etc.

Therefore, due to a lack of precise evaluation mechanisms, added to this abominable campaign from our historical enemies, I do not believe there are objective or subjective conditions for individual elections.

I believe, instead, that we must support the current National Directorate and ratify it with our votes at this congress. We must assign more priority to open and profound discussion on the advantages or disadvantages of establishing that in future congresses the National Directorate will be elected from closed and exclusive tickets. I believe it should be that way to keep its members from resting on their laurels.

As an accessory to the aforementioned situation, the Sandinist Assembly must define clear and precise mechanisms for following up and evaluating the National Directorate, as well as for delivering this information to the FSLN membership. This would allow them to form opinions for future elections.

I also believe that we must all concern ourselves with getting to know more about the responsibilities of the National Directorate to nominate comrades who are more experienced and capable, possessed of moral authority, and genuinely respected by the members and society.

We must also demand equal opportunities regarding jobs and political responsibilities for male and female companions who are very capable but, since they have less media exposure, have less chance of being nominated even if they have more than enough qualifications to be elected.

Changes in Statutes Proposed

PA1907044091

[Editorial Report] Managua BARRICADA in Spanish on 17 July on pages 1 and 8 publishes a 1,000-word article by Roberto Larios on proposals being made by the country's departments to transform the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN.

It quotes Commander William Ramirez, member of the Preparatory Commission for the 1st FSLN National Assembly, as saying that the proposal to remove the role of a top decisionmaking body from the FSLN National Directorate and transfer it to the Sandinist Assembly is gaining support among the congress delegates.

It states that Ramirez told the newspaper on 16 July that "all departments agree that the National Congress should be the supreme body of the party and that, between congresses, that role should be assumed by the Sandinist Assembly, thus removing absolute power from the National Directorate."

The article notes that Ramirez pointed out that 519 proposals will be discussed during the FSLN Congress, which means that the party will emerge stronger from it. It adds that Ramirez said that "during the revolutionary government, all party activities were subordinated to the state." The congress, he is quoted as saying, will ensure that "there will no longer be confusion between state and party."

It adds that Ramirez pointed out that, as a result, the National Directorate would be third in importance after the congress and Sandinist Assembly. Ramirez added, "the National Directorate would become a permanent and executive body of the FSLN that could make decisions requiring no consultations with the Sandinist Assembly or congress."

The article states that a change in the statutes could open FSLN membership to any citizen and not only to the "driving forces of the revolution." It adds that most departments want militants who manage goods and companies to display exemplary conduct and file a report of their assets.

It states that there is strong support for the Sandinist Assembly's proposal that the congress elect a secretary general and treasurers. The candidacy of Commander Daniel Ortega for the post of secretary general has been proposed, it adds.

Ramirez is further quoted as saying that "the secretary general should not be above the congress, Sandinist Assembly, and National Directorate. That post has its specific duties."

The article states that several departments have proposed that the Ethics Commission be tasked with safeguarding the party's prestige and the honor of its members. Several other departments, it adds, want the FSLN to "not only support traditional and mass organizations, but also any labor, professional, cultural, cooperative, scientific, ethnic, human rights, and environmental organizations, as well as other organizations or movements advancing social interests."

Participants Noted

PA1907032391 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 16 Jul 91 pp 1, 14

[Text] The first FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] Congress, to be inagurated at the Olof Palme Convention Center in Managua on 19 July, will gather together more than 100 political leaders of 55 political parties from all the ideologies in the world.

Main Latin American leftist leaders, influential centrist politicians, European Social Democratic officials, Communist Party representatives from several continents,

and Christian Democratic representatives will share the Sandinist Front's political deliberations amid growing international expectation.

Those who have confirmed their participation and will present their respects at the congress are: Commander Joaquin Villalobos of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front; Luis Ignacio da Silva (Lula), leader of the Brazilian Labor Party and former presidential candidate; and former Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo.

In the long list of speakers, the following are also included: the Colombian 19 April Movement representative, Cuban Communist Party Politburo member Osmany Cienfuegos, CPSU Politburo member Piotr Luchinsky, and French Socialist Party Directorate member Gerard Collomb.

The international guests will have full access to the plenary meetings and the congress commissions. On the night of 19 July, they will attend an official reception given by the FSLN National Directorate, with which they will hold work meetings.

Representatives from Latin American parties that are currently in power, such as Mexico's PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party] and Venezuela's Democratic Action party, have confirmed their participation. Important opposition forces such as Mexico's PRD [Party of the Democratic Revolution], the Uruguayan Broad Front, and the Peruvian United Left have also declared their attendance.

The stronger parties in Central America have also been invited. The National Party of Honduras, the Salvadoran National Conciliation and Christian Democratic Parties, and the Guatemalan MAS [Solidarity Action Movement], among others, have confirmed their attendance.

Regarding the Sandinists' ability to convoke political meetings, Jose Pasos, the FSLN's international relations deputy chief, said that "we are thinking of convoking a meeting of the major Central American political parties to discuss isthmian integration and unity."

Pasos explained that the FSLN has played an active role in the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPPAL)—of which Commander Tomas Borge is vice president—as well as the International Socialist where it participates as guest.

From this last political current, there will be representatives of the main European socialist parties, such as the Swedish SAP [Social Democratic Labor Party], the German SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany], the Spanish PSOE [Spanish Socialist Workers Party], and the PSF [French Socialist Party].

Attending on behalf of the Christian Democracy International will be Rene Hernandez, its representative in Washington.

Top representatives from the Korean Workers' Party, the Chinese Communist Party, and the Japanese Communist Party are expected to arrive from Asia.

Delegates from the PLO and Angola's Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola will also attend the congress.

The first civilian guests arrived over the weekend, and the arrival of most of the delegations is expected tomorrow.

Mexican Leaders To Attend

PA1807172891 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2113 GMT 16 Jul 91

[Text] Managua, 16 Jul (NOTIMEX)—Leaders of the ruling Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) and the opposition Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD) will be guests at the first Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] Congress, which begins here on 18 July [date as received].

PRI Secretary General Rafael Rodriguez Barrera and PRI International Relations Secretary Carlos Flores Vizcarra were invited to the congress, which will discuss the party's principles and bylaws and elect the new leaders of Nicaragua's main opposition party.

The FSLN International Relations Department confirmed to NOTIMEX today that Graco Ramirez, from the PRD executive secretariat, and two PRD deputies have confirmed their participation in the congress.

The Mexican political leaders will arrive in Managua on 18 July to attend the inauguration of the event along with delegations from 55 Latin American and European parties of various political leanings.

During the congress, the first in the FSLN's 30-year history, the party will elect its political directorate, now formed by seven members. There is a proposal to increase the number to the original nine members of the directorate.

The congress will also be attended by Joaquin Villalobos of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN); Luis Ignacio (Lula) Da Silva, former presidential candidate of the Brazilian Workers Party (PT); and former Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo.

Panama

Truckers' Associations Block Free Zone Area

PA1807174091 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 18 Jul 91 pp 1, 14

[Report by Claudio Herrera J.]

[Text] The strike and blockage yesterday by three Colon Free Zone trucking associations caused losses amounting to 20 million balboas during its first day.

Trucks and transport vehicles belonging to the Colon Cargo Tranportation Association, Transportation Owners Union, and the "Serafin Nino" Cooperative began blocking roads at 1000.

The truckers blocked streets leading to the Free Zone, thus preventing entry and exit to purchasers.

The groups are protesting recent Decree No. 17-91, which breaks the monopoly on cargo transportation to and from the Free Zone.

This decree, which was issued by the Free Zone Executive Directorate, led by Planning and Economic Policy Minister Guillermo Ford, permits the firms to use their own trucks.

A National Police riot squad serving Colon went to the Free Zone, but did not dislodge the protesters.

The Association of Colon Free Zone Users is preparing a communique on this blockage, which affects this trade area that deals with millions of dollars.

The Panamanian Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture, in a communique published yesterday, voiced its "most energetic disapproval of the truckers' actions."

"We have expressed our opposition to these measures because, far from resolving a problem, they serve to worsen the economic situation our country is going through," the communique adds.

The Chamber of Commerce stresses that under no circumstances should we accept that a group—whose only concern is to save at any cost the priviliges they have enjoyed for so long—continues to endanger the personal security of employees, businessmen, citizens, and property in general." [no opening quotation mark as published]

The Chamber of Commerce calls on the authorities to not permit these types of actions to undermine the principles of free enterprise that a democratic regime based on strict compliance of the law should guarantee." [no opening quotation mark as published]

Former Deputy Sentenced to 18 Months in Jail

PA1807140591 Panama City EL PANAMA AMERICA in Spanish 16 Jul 91 p 1

[Article by Orlando Mendieta C.]

[Text] Rigoberto Paredes, former deputy of the opposition Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), was sentenced by Judge Rigoberto Acevedo to 18 months in jail and the payment of an indemnity for personal injuries caused to Didio Delgado Gaytan on 8 May 1989.

Judge Acevedo explained that Rigoberto Paredes' sentence is based on his instigating the paramilitary groups that fired on a Civilian Crusade demonstration. Delgado Gaytan was participating in that demonstration and was wounded by a bullet.

Paredes is the first civilian member of the former regime to be tried and convicted by the Panamanian judicial authorities.

The judge stated in his sentence that Paredes may go free because he has already paid his sentence with time served.

Nevertheless, he clarified that the former deputy will not be released for two basic reasons: First, because Prosecuting Attorney Benjamin Herrera appealed the sentence as he believes the crime Paredes committed deserves a longer sentence. The second reason is that Paredes has cases pending in other courts.

The judge said: It is sure that Paredes' defense (headed by Diogenes Arosemena and Silvio Guerra) will appeal the verdict and have the case transferred to the Second Higher Court of Justice in Panama.

The former PRD legislator appeared before the First Circuit Court of La Chorrera on 28 June and remains at El Renacer jail.

According to Judge Acevedo, two cases against Paredes, in which the plaintiffs were Alfonso Dominguez and Francisco Casanova, have been dismissed. In the court's opinion, there was insufficient evidence to connect Paredes in those crimes.

"I only evaluate conduct, nor do I persecute anyone. Those who have been questioned were mentioned by others during the investigation," Herrera added.

Other sources indicated that the Special Prosecutor's Office has endorsed orders to immigration officials to prevent persons from fleeing allegedly involved in this terrible murder.

Prosecutor Carlos Augusto Herrera plans to travel in the next few hours to Guarare District to question a politician who has been accused of being one of the persons who fired their guns during the university demonstrations of 14 July 1978.

Argentina

'Text' of Argentine-Uruguayan Joint Declaration

PY1807181091 Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 11 Jul 91 p 10

["Text" of joint declaration signed by Uruguayan President Luis Alberto Lacalle and President Carlos Menem on 10 July in Buenos Aires]

[Text]1. The two chiefs of state voiced their satisfaction with the Natural Gas Supply Agreement signed today within the framework of Partial Scope Economic Agreement No. 1. They also noted the importance given by the two countries to the establishment of a framework of action for the supply of Argentine natural gas to Uruguay and for the construction and operation, for this purpose, of one or more gas pipelines.

2. They voiced their pleasure over the agreement reached on beginning studies on dredging, marking, and maintaining the River Plate canals between kilometer 37 and kilometer zero of the Uruguay River.

The two chiefs of state noted that the public works will be awarded through international public bids that will be called for as soon as possible.

They agreed that this work will help improve navigation conditions and this will, in turn, contribute to reducing freight rates.

3. The two presidents noted the importance of the Agreement for Single Border Control Points and Facilitation of the Traffic of People, Vehicles, and Cargo signed on the occasion of this visit; the agreement represents an important step toward simplifying migration and customs regulations for land, water, and air transportation between the two countries.

4. They also voiced their satisfaction over the signing, on the occasion of this visit, of the health sector cooperation agreement, which clearly reflects the desire of the two countries to cooperate in promoting and protecting rehabilitation programs, as well as the fields of medical technology, human resources, and health in border towns.

5. The two presidents voiced their pleasure over the signing, on this occasion, of the Agreement on Laws and Jurisdictions Applicable to Civil Actions Emerging from Traffic Accidents and they noted that the agreement represents an important step toward protecting the interests of the citizens of both countries.

6. They voiced their satisfaction over the signing of a cooperation agreement between the National Foreign Service Institute of the Argentine Foreign Affairs and Worship Ministry and the Artigas Foreign Service Institute of the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry; this will contribute to a greater professionalization of the foreign services of both countries through seminars, scholarships, and courses organized by the two institutes.

7. The presidents voiced their determination to promote construction of the Buenos Aires-Colonia bridge, taking into account that it will play an important role in the subregional integration process that gained a decisive impetus with the creation of Mercosur [Common Market of the South].

As a consequence, they have decided to award construction of the bridge through public bidding and have agreed to speed up feasibility studies.

8. The two presidents discussed various aspects of fishing within the framework of the Agreement on the Plate River and its Maritime Aspect.

9. They agreed on the need to complete and update all aspects of the Salto Grande project and exchanged points of view on its institutional framework.

10. The two chiefs of state voiced their pleasure over the concrete progress in the integration process that is taking place within the framework of the "Agreement for the Establishment of a Common Market between the Republic of Argentina, the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Republic of Paraguay, and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay" and noted a need for other regional countries to join this common market in the near future.

They agreed to promote studies on the possibility of implementing a consultation system in the food supply field and a common antidumping system open to all interested producers from any of the Mercosur member countries.

11. The chiefs of state voiced their satisfaction with the signing of the "Agreement for a Commercial and Investment Council between the Governments of the Republic of Argentina, the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Republic of Paraguay, and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay and the U.S. Government" in Washington on 19 June 1991 within the framework of the "Americas Initiative" proposed by U.S. President George Bush.

They also mentioned the "immediate action agenda" included in the aforementioned agreement, which lists subjects of mutual interest related to economic and commercial relations and to investments.

12. The presidents ratified the importance of the Parana-Paraguay waterway (Puerto Caceres-Nueva Palmira), not only as the primary physical integration project in the River Plate Basin area, but as the basic transportation infrastructure for Mercosur.

In this sense, they urged their respective delegations before the Waterway Intergovernmental Committee to speed up studies and work to achieve the necessary agreements for full exploitation of this waterway, to simplify regulations on the transport of cargo along this waterway, and to improve its navigability. Within this context they agreed to promote the institutionalization process and its legal framework.

13. The two presidents reiterated their deep commitment to the Latin American integration process and once again agreed in pointing out the importance that this process has for the economic and social development of countries in the region.

In this regard, they reasserted their governments' support for the regional integration programs currently underway, in the belief that—on the threshold of the 21st century—Latin American unity has become a requirement so the region can adequately join the international community.

14. The two presidents agreed in pointing out the significance of progress in the border integration field, especially through the strengthening of border committees as competent mechanisms for solving various problems in border areas, as well as for promoting subregional integration.

In this regard, they pointed out the cooperation of the Inter-American Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Latin America [ECLA] in identifying development projects in the Argentine-Uruguayan border area.

15. They agreed on the urgent need to implement effective measures to preserve the environment, which they believe has great importance for the development and quality of life of the two peoples. In this regard, they agreed to draw up an agreement between the two countries on this issue within 90 days.

They also made note of the importance they attach to the UN Conference on the Environment and Development to be held 1-12 June 1992 in the Federative Republic of Brazil.

16. The two presidents noted the importance of the technical cooperation agreements (TCP) being organized by the FAO [Food and Agriculture Organization] in the health sector together with the Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries Under Secretariat of the Republic of Argentina and the Agriculture, Livestock, and Fishing Ministry of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and, in particular, the importance the TCP's on the health of citrus plants and on the struggle against harmful birds.

17. The two presidents expressed their political will to step up the struggle against foot-and-mouth disease through coordinated actions with the purpose of eradicating the disease in the two countries in order to create the best conditions for livestock products to have access to international markets.

18. The two chiefs of state decided to step up studies of current restrictions on bilateral trade in cattle and livestock products in order to coordinate actions and measures to free this trade, in no more than 30 days.

19. They reasserted their countries' determination to continue cooperating to prevent the illegal use and trafficking of narcotics and psychotropic substances within the bilateral framework, as well as within the framework of the United Nations, OAS, and the South American Accord on Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (ASEP).

20. They ratified their great satisfaction over the sustained progress made by the democratization process and world detente, which are creating a new international scene that will allow our countries to promote their respective economic and social development as well as improve their peoples' living standards.

21. The two presidents noted the significance of the GATT Uruguay Round, and ratified their desire to contribute to the success of the objectives of the Punta del Este Declaration. In this regard, they pointed out that the success of the Uruguay Round requires a fair, universally acceptable accord that can help counteract the protectionist measures of developed countries, as well as all unilateral measures distorting commercial practices.

The presidents emphasized the rules regulating international trade in agricultural products are a decisive element in the success of the Uruguay Round. In keeping with the stance adopted by the Cairns Group, they appealed to the chiefs of state and government of the most industrialized countries to adopt a political decision during their next meeting that will allow the negotiations to enter a decisively constructive phase.

The president of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, in his name and on behalf of his retinue, thanked the Argentine Government and people for the warm welcome received during the official visit. At the same time, he invited President Menem to make an official visit to Uruguay. Menem enthusiastically accepted the invitation which, it was agreed, will be on a date to be established through diplomatic channels. [Dated] Buenos Aires, 10 July 1991
[Signed] Luis Alberto Lacalle Herrera, Carlos Saul Menem.

Bolivia

Special Antinarcotics Force Commanders Replaced

PY1807233091 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 18 Jul 91 p 6

[Summary] The Social Defense Under Secretariat has announced that Colonel Roberto Mendez was named deputy commander of the Special Antinarcotics Force, FELCN, replacing Colonel Carlos Velasco Bejarano. Also, Colonel Edgar Pardo was named FELCN commander in La Paz, replacing Colonel Carlos Cazasola.

Former Prosecutor Arrested in DEA Operation

PY1807151091 La Paz Radio Fides Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Nataliel Alvarez relay from Santa Cruz]

[Text] Attorney Juan Carlos Camacho Romero, former Santa Cruz District prosecutor under the Luis Garcia Meza administration and well-known defense attorney for drug traffickers, has been arrested in an operation directed by the DEA. He was transferred to La Paz yesterday.

Camacho Romero is believed to be one of the primary agents for Jorge Roca Suarez, alias Techo de Paja; Camacho Romero is believed to be in charge of managing his money. Recently, Camacho Romero was almost named mayor of Santa Cruz at the request of the Solidarity Civic Union. Attorney Vicente Galdo Coca, who worked with Camacho, and other unidentified individuals were also arrested in the same operation and taken to La Paz on a DEA plane.

In a similar operation in Santa Cruz on 25 June, the DEA also arrested Roca Suarez' mother, his two sisters, and his brother-in-law. Yesterday's operation included confiscation of an expensive house in Urbari residential district and inspection of a downtown office. According to a report, Camacho Romero, who ran a television station in 1989, was also arrested in Miami in 1982 by DEA agents, when he tried to withdraw $10 million from a bank. He was later released on bail.

According to the same report, Camacho Romero has been accused of involvement in drug trafficking by former Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez, who is under arrest in the United States. According to a U.S. daily, Arce Gomez accused Camacho Romero of not arresting any drug traffickers while he was the Santa Cruz District prosecutor and of giving Arce Gomez the label of drug trafficker.

Alert for Attacks Placed on Public Services

PY1807155091 La Paz Television Boliviana Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Text] The police command and the Physical Security Battalion are on a permanent state of alert against any possible attack on a public service. Interior Under Secretary Marco Antonio Oviedo has reported that in light of recent attacks in La Paz, the Interior Ministry has adopted measures to prevent criminal attacks.

[Begin Oviedo recording] La Paz Police Commander Colonel Prieto and the commander of the Physical Security Battalion have been instructed to intensify patrols of strategic public service installations—that is, aqueducts, high- power lines, oil pipelines, and multiple-purpose pipelines [poliductos].

This operation is meant to reinforce police protection of the public. We have given express instructions on this subject. This plan is already being implemented and we hope it will dissuade criminals from committing illegal actions. [end recording]

Government To Close Agricultural, Mining Banks

PY1807152491 La Paz Television Boliviana Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Summary] The government plans to close the Agricultural Bank and the Mining Bank as part of the government program for structural changes within the state banking system. Nongovernmental organizations and so-called banking houses, which will be created, will take over the responsibilities of the two banks.

Brazil

Collor Discusses Integration, Other Issues

PY1807215091 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Jul 91 p 4

[Interview with President Fernando Collor by Flavio Tavares at the Planalto Palace in Brasilia on 16 July]

[Text] [Tavares] What must be done to make Latin American integration a reality?

[Collor] This meeting in Guadalajara will reflect the new geopolitical reality of the world, which is marked by the creation of large economic blocs and the irreversible democratization of our continent. This is why the occasion is appropriate for an in-depth analysis on the future of humanity in the coming millennium and the search for solutions to the problems of countries in the so-called South. The end of the bipolar world, from the ideological point of view, prompts us to believe that the liberal-social theory of respect for human rights and democratic liberties will be victorious, and that from now on there will be peace and tranquility in a multipolar world. Unfortunately, the old world of ideological differences is succeeded by another world marked by large differences in development and prosperity, a fact that is worsened by the creation of larger blocs, which have become increasingly protectionist. When Carthage was destroyed Cato wondered: " What will be of Rome without its enemies?" I ask myself: What will be the consequence of the big political vacuum that results from the end of the ideological East-West conflict and the appearance of a great empire, the empire of the North, absolutely alone, rich, and in possession of the most advanced forms of knowledge, without anything to counterbalance it? I am not saying that the North is an enemy of the South. I am betting on the victory of solidarity. However, we must debate how the North can cooperate in reducing the gross differences with the South, which encompasses three-fourths of humanity.

[Tavares] Should there be joint action by the South?

[Collor] The South does not make requests. It does not want to receive special treatment only mutual respect from the North. Latin America's efforts to open its markets should call for the same effort by the North. We are opening the economy, but we need our counterparts' support. How can we understand the taxes imposed on products from the South? Brazilian orange juice, for example, pays a higher

tax in the United States than Japanese industrialized products. I am referring not only to commerce but to access of new technologies. We demand a more honest technology. I object to the decision to appropriate the results of knowledge. Technology should not belong to a few people but to humanity.

[Tavares] How can the matter of foreign debt be inserted in this scene?

[Collor] We cannot face the Third World's foreign debt as merely a banking operation of debit and credit. This is unacceptable, because it causes shocking injustices. Everything must be considered within an overall context. Besides paying our debt in line with the country's ability, not demanding more sacrifices from the people, we need more investments. One thing is linked with the other.

[Tavares] Has President Bush understood that?

[Collor] He has shown sensibility toward other problems, but there are sources of power in the world that will prevent the U.S. President's position from prevailing.

[Tavares] Why did Brazil refuse to sign the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons?

[Collor] Brazil did not sign the treaty because it puts some restrictions on technological access. Some sectors believe that Brazil did not sign the treaty because it wanted to build a nuclear device. We decided to give up that project. As a symbolic gesture, I insisted on the need to go to Serra do Cachimbo, to pour a shovel of lime into the tube designed for a nuclear experiment. This project has been ruled out.

[Tavares] It seems that the state has become inept and authoritarian due to the incompetence of those who advocate statism. How, then, can you privatize without dismantling the state?

[Collor] The privatization process is inevitable. We cannot maintain a huge state. Some people say the state cannot renounce some enterprises like Usiminas [Minas Gerais Steel Mills], but they forget that the steel market is extremely competitive. Usiminas needs to adopt new technologies and make more investments, and the state is not in a condition to make investments. We should reduce costs and dismiss personnel, but even then we will not get financial support. We want to recover the state's capacity as an investor in the public area, such as education, highways, railways, and maritime transportation. We need to invest between $120 to $140 billion per year to obtain an annual growth of five to six percent, and we only have $80 billion. The privatization program is being conducted with complete openness through the implementation of a law that took seven months for Congress to approve.

[Tavares] Could drug traffickers use Brazil's huge areas to establish bases after the dismantling of the Colombian cartels? [listening to this question, Collor made the sign of the Cross]

[Collor] We are strongly fighting drug trafficking, and I hope the possibility of drug traffickers succeeding will never come true. Drug trafficking succeeded in some countries with the support of guerrilla movements. We are no longer facing such a situation.

[Tavares] Is ecological depredation really threatening the Amazon?

[Collor] This is a matter that I included in the North-South conflict. We cannot allow the Eco-92 Conference to be held in Rio de Janeiro to merely exchange ideas. We will have to reconsider the Western development model. We cannot protect our limited natural resources through an endless pursuit of profit.

Chile

Party Asks Government To Pardon FPMR Members

PY1807153491 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Text] The Communist Party of Chile [PCCh] has asked the government to extend presidential pardons to Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] members who recognize the democratic system, but remain in the hiding because of trials pending against them.

PCCh leaders met with Vice President Enrique Krauss and discussed their views on social problems. PCCh leader, Gladys Marin, said the present economic model aids continuation of the unjust situations that prevailed before the transition. Marin called for greater participation in the government by workers, stated his party's opposition to the ban on news conferences by former FPMR members; asked Krauss to study a legal mechanism to allow for the extension presidential pardons to more individuals; and suggested closing a pretrial inquest on pending trials affecting FPMR members.

Colombia

Chile's Aylwin Visits, Signs Economic Agreements

PA1807165791 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Jul 91

[Text] Colombian President Cesar Gaviria and Chilean President Patricio Aylwin met this morning with businessmen from both nations. This afternoon the presidents will sign a number of bilateral agreements.

A few minutes ago the Chilean President was awarded an Honoris Causa Degree from El Rosario University.

During a reception held last night for President Aylwin, President Gaviria made reference to the crime and drug trafficking that occurs in the two democracies.

[Begin recording] [Gaviria] We, the Latin American countries, must engage in a dialogue—before it is too late—to stop the spread and generalization of drug

trafficking and its related activities in the Americas. [extended applause] [end recording]

[Begin Aylwin recording at University] Mr. President of the university, at the doorstep of the 21st Century, no one can ignore that our nations' education is its primary asset and the fundamental basis of its progress and well-being. If Latin America is not capable of forming a generation of highly educated professionals, we will be cursed to remain on the sidelines of development and modernization. In light of this great challenge, this university, as well as the others on the continent, have an important role to play. [end recording]

Moncada Reportedly New Medellin Cartel Kingpin

PA1907041991 Paris AFP in Spanish 0153 GMT 19 Jul 91

[Text] Medellin, Colombia, 18 Jul (AFP)—The Colombian press agency COLPRENSA reported on 17 July that Gerardo Moncada, alias "Kiko," is the new kingpin of the Medellin Cartel.

The agency said that "government security agencies believe that cartel operations are presently being handled by Gerardo Moncada, alias "Kiko," and affirmed that he has the support of Dandenny and Brance Munoz Mosquera, alias "La Kika" and "Tayson."

Dandenny is a fugitive of the Modelo Jail in Bogota, some 500 km southeast of Medellin, from where he escaped on 18 April. The Munoz Mosquera siblings are the only members of the dismantled cartel headed by Pablo Escobar who did not turn themselves over to the justice system, as did the head of drug trafficking to benefit from a reduction in his sentence. Escobar turned himself in to the authorities on 19 July and has been in a high security prison in Envigado, 20 km southeast of Medellin, ever since.

Cartel members Jorge Luis, Juan David, and Fabio Ochoa turned themselves in between December 1990 and February 1991 and after Escobar surrendered, 12 of his men did the same.

Colonel Luis Montenegro, chief of the Directorate of Judicial Police and Investigations (DIJIN) has said that, despite the surrender of the majority of the cartel's members, there are several more who are still free.

He also admitted that Moncada and a man named Ospina are being sought. They are reportedly running the cartel's operations, not only in Colombia, but in the United States and Mexico as well.

Security Officer Removed From Active Service

PA1807151991 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1834 GMT 17 Jul 91

[Text] Santa Fe de Bogota, 17 Jul (NOTIMEX)—Augusto Bahamon Dussan, commander of the Colombian Army's 4th Brigade and officer in charge of drug trafficker Pablo Escobar Gaviria's security, was removed from active service today.

Bahamon Dussan said he had personally requested his discharge from the Armed Forces after Colombian President Cesar Gaviria Trujillo stated his irritation about soccer player Rene Higuita's visit to the drug kingpin.

The president "believed that the visit of a well-known sports figure to a man, who was involved with drugs, affected the country's image," stated the colonel, who was in charge of external security at the Envigado Prison, 10 km south of Medellin, until yesterday.

Bahamon added that when the Colombian president found out about the visit, he ordered the Army high command to decree a punishment, which consisted of 5 days arrest.

The colonel, a firm candidate for a promotion to general in 1992, did not agree with the punishment, because he believed it "was a blemish on his record" and he opted to request his removal from active service, which was approved by his superiors.

The media said that the military officer was "a scapegoat" in Higuita's controversial visit to the drug trafficker.

Regulations were issued for the Envigado Prison following the incident, and they are applicable to Pablo Escobar and his 12 lieutenants, who are with him in the high-security prison.

Effective this week, Escobar and his people can only receive visitors on weekends—and only those who are included on a list authorized by the Justice Ministry.

Higuita said that his meeting with the drug trafficker "is part of an activity I have been carrying out for some time: visiting prisoners and sick people in hospitals."

He said that he has known the drug kingpin "for many years, when I was only a player in the Castilla neighborhood in Medellin, where Escobar came and gave us uniforms and sports equipment."

Peru

Foreigners Advised To Move to Urban Centers

Fujimori Comments

OW1907062691 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Text] Peruvian President Fujimori has advised foreigners residing in Peru for technical assistance and

other purposes on 16 July to evacuate areas of guerrilla activities and move temporarily to urban centers such as Lima.

After three Japanese agricultural technicians of the Japan International Cooperation Agency were shot in Peru on 12 July, a farmer of Japanese origin was also kidnapped on 16 July. The Peruvian police are investigating the two cases as organized crimes committed by leftist guerrillas.

Under such circumstances, President Fujimori stated on 16 July that the Peruvian Government is studying measures to protect foreigners from guerrilla organizations. He also advised foreigners residing in Peru for technical assistance and other purposes to evacuate areas of active guerrilla operations and move temporarily to urban centers such as Lima.

In Peru, 60 percent of the territory, including Lima, has been affected by leftist guerrilla shooting; around 20,000 people have been killed since 1980. Some people in Peru doubt if the above measure will be enough to ensure the safety of foreigners.

In connection with the recent series of incidents, the antiterrorist headquarters of the Peruvian Interior Ministry believes that this might be the guerrillas' demonstration of their intention to challenge the government in view of the upcoming first anniversary of the inauguration of President Fujimori, a Peruvian of Japanese origin, as president on 28 July.

Kidnapping Reported

PA1707130191 Paris AFP in Spanish 0854 GMT 17 Jul 91

[Text] Lima, 16 Jul (AFP)—Cesar Fukuda, a businessman of Japanese origin, was kidnapped yesterday by what is presumed to be a guerrilla cell, which killed his bodyguard near the town of Huaral, 120 km north of Lima, according to the Peruvian police.

A police source said the kidnapping was attributed to the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA), which in the past has kidnapped members of Peru's main business groups.

Fukuda is a member of a family that owns prosperous businesses linked to aviculture, fruit processing and automotive plants, all based in Huaral, in a fertile valley on the coast where many people of Japanese descent traditionally reside.

The kidnappers, traveling in a van, intercepted Fukuda's vehicle on a street in Esperanza Alta, a district in Huaral. They got out of the van and riddled Fukuda's driver with bullets with automatic weapons, according to the police.

Witnesses say Fukuda was forced into the kidnappers' vehicle, which took off toward the eastern Andean Region.

On 12 July, Huaral was the site of a terrorist attack in which three Japanese engineers were shot to death by the Maoist Shining Path guerrillas, who destroyed a horticultural research center built with Japan's assistance.

Minister Reports on Aircraft Shooting by Police

PA1807130691 Lima America Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Jul 91

[Text] Interior Minister General Victor Malca Villanueva presented his report on the Aerochasqui aircraft case to the Permanent Commission of the National Congress.

After he had agreed on a private session to listen to the report, the head of the commission Maximo San Roman was forced, after questions by Deputies Pedro Cateriano and Victor Andres Garcia Belaunde, to declare a public hearing to find out the official version of the events.

Minister Villanueva explained the details of the events, pointing out that the police were confused by the conduct of the commercial aircraft on the landing strip. However, he was quick to clarify that this did not justify shooting those who were traveling in the aircraft.

The minister added that after an official investigation it had been decided, in order to expedite investigations conducted by the Attorney General's Office, to discharge and bring murder charges against three officers, three policemen, and the rest of the Bellavista Police Garrison.

[Begin Malca recording] The five policemen reached the end of the landing strip at approximately 1645 and they proceeded to wave for the aircraft to stop. They have said that at this time they heard gunshots behind them, and that they threw themselves down and sideways since the aircraft was rapidly proceeding toward them, as it had already taken off and could not stop in mid-air.

The aircraft, after take-off, fell on a small island in the Guayaga River, approximately 1.5 km from the Bellavista airport, with 17 casualties, including passengers and crew.

After an official inspection of the aircraft, it was determined that it had been hit by gunfire by Peruvian National Police personnel, who were on patrol. There was no evidence of drugs on the aircraft.

The Moyobamba gunsmith conducted a ballistic inspection of the weapons used by the police. It was established that the weapons fired belonged to the following persons: Lieutenant First Class Jaime Malaga Cadero, Sergeant Second Class Filiberto Rios Puerta, and policemen Elmer Ramirez Guerrero and Fabris Rivera Salazar.[names as heard]

The following day I spoke to the lieutenant, and he denied that he or his men had fired at the aircraft. I told him that his version of the events—please forgive the expression—not even his mother would believe.

We were not able to establish that the patrol had been drinking, since there were no witnesses to this among area residents. Please keep in mind that I am not saying that they were not drinking. That is why justice is here—to determine these facts. [end recording]

The minister requested the repeal of the National Police Organic Law, in order to proceed with a complete restructuring. In addition, Minister Malca Villanueva requested additional funds to further equip the National Police in making them more effective.

Opposition and Government Deputies disagreed with the official report, pointing out that it is based on inaccurate versions of the event. After concluding the hearings, Minister Malca Villanueva did not make any comments to the press.

[Begin recording] [Deputy Paul Feidler] The minister has received information that is incorrect, that is not true. We believe this is not the minister's fault, rather that of his advisers. That is the case with Communique 8, which states that it was not terrorism or subversion. They are trying to implicate the (Ochaski Company) with narcoterrorism.

Why dirty a company's name without finding out the reason the plane was shot down? What has been done is a crime; there is no doubt about it.

[Deputy Victor A. Garcia] Very few people have been punished. The investigations should be at a higher level, because there is plenty of responsibility within the administrative commands of each zone. [end recording]

Labor Ministry Rejects Strike Called by Union

PA1807035591 Lima America Television Network in Spanish 0118 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Text] The Labor Ministry has rejected the deadline given by the General Confederation of Workers of Peru to stage a 24 hour strike tomorrrow and urged the union not to go on strike. Labor Ministry authorities rejected the strike, because the points to be met before the deadline runs out involve actions that break labor peace. It is also noted that most of the points submitted deal with demands that are not related to labor matters, which fall outside the purview of the Labor Ministry. An article published today in the government newspaper EL PERUANO states that union members should refrain from staging their strike, lest it be declared unlawful.

Netherlands in Support Group; Donates $20 Million

PY1807151891 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 13 Jul 91 p 1

[Excerpt] Netherlands Ambassador to Peru Hiendricus Princen yesterday reported that the Netherlands Government has joined the support group for Peru and has announced a donation of 40 million florins ($20 million). In a brief talk with EL COMERCIO, the ambassador said it is not a loan, but a donation to contribute to the formation of the support group seeking Peru's reinstatement into the international financial system. [passage omitted]

Guyana

President Hoyte Visits U.S., Jamaica

FL1807232091 Bridgetown CANA in English 1955 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, July 18, CANA—Guyana's President Desmond Hoyte left here Wednesday evening for visits to both the United States and Jamaica.

Hoyte's first stop is the United States where he was scheduled to deliver the feature address at a meeting of the Guyana/America Economic Council Thursday evening. In the U.S., he is also expected to meet State Department officials including Sally Cowal, the deputy assistant secretary of state for the Caribbean. He will also meet American businessmen and Guyanese residing in the U.S.

From the U.S., Hoyte travels to Jamaica to be present at ceremonies honouring South African anti-apartheid leader Nelson Mandela who pays an official visit there next Wednesday. Hoyte's visit is at the invitation of Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley.

Hoyte is expected home towards next weekend.

Drug Cooperation Agreement Signed With UK

FL1807173591 Bridgetown CANA in English 1712 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, July 18, CANA—Guyana and the United Kingdom have signed an agreement providing for increased cooperation to combat drug trafficking. At the signing ceremony Wednesday, Stephen Hiscock, the acting British High Commissioner here, said Guyana is the 22nd country to sign such an agreement with the United Kingdom.

The agreement allows for the seizure of property acquired by drug offenders and for mutual assistance by the two countries in collecting evidence that would facilitate the seizure and the tracing of drug-acquired property. Guyana's Attorney-General Keith Massiah said. Massiah said the agreement also provides for witnesses from both countries to testify against arrested drug traffickers in either country.

Guyana has similar agreements with its South American neighbours, Massiah said, noting the signing of similar treaties with other countries is going to be an "on-going process" so that Guyana can fashion an international approach to the drug problem.

Hiscock hoped that agreemeent will contribute more to drug eradication efforts between the two countries. He

added that he would not be surprised if London provides financial assistance to Guyana to support the fight here against illicit drugs.

Suriname

NDP Claims Election of Officials Illegal

PY180723291 Paramaribo Radio Suriname International in English 1730 GMT 18 Jul 91

[Text] The National Democratic Party [NDP] remains firm on its position that the election of the president and vice president by the National Assembly is illegal, as long as the high body is not fully constituted.

The faction of the opposition parties said it will not accept the newly-elected vice president (Shul Ajuja), although tomorrow the NDP won't participate in the second round of presidential elections if the final three members of the National Assembly are not admitted, said faction leader Frank Playfair yesterday at a press conference.

He denied that his party is inconsistent by submitting candidates for the presidency and vice presidency, following which it declared the elections unconstitutional. According to Playfair, the procedures were not discussed before the elections.

The NDP faction has supported internal methods such as the appointment of standing polities. This is, however, not the case with the election of high officials. Said faction leader (Euklin) that the National Assembly must have the required number of 51 members.